Ninth Series, Vol. IX No.17 Monday, September 3,1990
Bhadra,12, 1912(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, September 3 1990/ Bhadra 12, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Today is Onam, Sir. We convey our greetings.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Onam greetings to all the people of Kerala.

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Opening of More Regional Offices of KVS

*346. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open some more regional offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be opened;

(c) whether a demand to open a regional office in Bareilly has also been raised; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be opened?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). A Member of Parliament had suggested setting up of a regional office at Bareilly. However, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not, as of now, decided to open any new Regional Office.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for your kind information, I would like to tell you that the number of schools run under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was 450 in 1984 and 15 regional offices were there to look after these schools and prior to that in 1980 there were 318 schools and 11 regional offices were looking after them. Today the number of Vidyalayas is 744 and only 15 regional offices are looking after them. Its main feature is this that there is a regional office at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh but some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas located in U.P. have been attached to other four regional offices located at Chandigarh, Delhi Jaipur and Patna. But I want to bring this fact to your notice. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, don't give information. You have to put two questions, ask the first question, do not waste time in introduction.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: At present 15 regional offices are managing the Kendriya Vidyalayas. It was suggested that for every 30 to 35 Vidyalayas there should be one regional office. Then it was suggested that for every 50 schools there should be one regional office. At present on an average one office is looking after 60 Vidyalayas. There was a proposal to open 3 more regional offices at three different places including Bareilly at the rate of one regional office for every 40 schools. I would also like to know whether it is still being considered by the Government or not? In the reply to the main question, it has been stated that an MP had suggested setting up of a regional office at Bareilly, and it is being considered. My first question is whether opening of offices at three places was suggested or not?

[*English*]

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, the hon. Member is right. Once it was considered positively to start a regional office in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. But then, a Review Committee of the Finance rejected this proposal of setting up new centres because they have a particular standard also. Generally 50 schools are being managed by one regional centre. That is the norm. Therefore, only in one case, it becomes 60. So, in such cases they are doing a review. There were 450 schools. Arrangement for 15 regional centres was in such a manner that they could accommodate afterwards more schools also if they are opened. It has not affected the efficiency basically. That is the main point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated by hon. Minister that only one regional centres is managing sixty schools. So I would like to submit that schools located in Uttar Pradesh are being managed by four different regional offices. In Uttar Pradesh 60 Vidyalayas are being managed by the regional office based at Lucknow and the remaining schools are being managed by four different regional offices, as a result of which there is no uniformity in their management. Besides, it is creating difficulty also. The hon. Minister has said that the Review Committee has categorically rejected the proposal of setting of new offices. So it is obvious that the K.V.S did not reject the proposal instead it put the proposal for opening of one regional centres for every fifty schools to ensure proper management of the schools. The hon. Prime Minister is present in the House and the development of the country is linked with spread of education Kendriya Vidyalayas provide good quality education to the students throughout the country. Keeping in view the geographical position of Bareilly the opening up of a regional office of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is discussed previously also. I would like an assurance from the honourable Minister as to when the same will be set up.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point made by hon. Member has already been replied and at present matter is not under consideration of the Government. It will be considered later on when the number of schools will increase. Uttar Pradesh is a very big State and it is divided into four divisions. For the facility of the people, some schools of U.P. have been kept under the control of Chandigarh Office. As the number of schools under one centre has increased from 50 to 60, we will consider the matter... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Minister is very much concerned about Uttar Pradesh because it is a very big state. But the hon. Minister is least concerned about the proper management of the Vidyalayas in U.P. We have been forced to go to Chandigarh and Jaipur. But he is not in a mood to set up a regional office at Bareilly. So I would like to reiterate the question as to when a regional office at Bareilly will be set up?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not giving any other notice?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Do you propose to open new office in U.P.?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: There are fifteen regional offices in all. They look after the schools throughout the country. Some centres look after schools located in three states and some look after schools located in four states. We cannot spend more than 35 per cent of total budget on establishment. There should be efficiency in work, which is not there so much.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The basic principle of setting up of regional offices is said to be geographical contiguity which is supposed to improve efficiency. However, answer to the earlier question shows that this principle of geographical contiguity is not maintained everywhere. We also find, for instance, that Jorhat instead of being attached to Gauhati is attached to Silchar. Again we find that the two regional offices which are supposed to be set up for the entire north-eastern region, both of them are set up in Assam while the six other States are deprived of that. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is thinking of any methods for rectifying this imbalance?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The basic point we have looked into. From the efficiency angle we find that till this day Kendriya Vidyalaya result are around 80 per cent in CBSE examinations. All over the country it is around 50 per cent. Gauhati being the central place, it can look after several hill States. Facilities like communication contiguity have also to be looked into. A neighbouring area may be very near geographically but communication point of view would also be looked into.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: This precisely was not being done.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The number of Kendriya Vidyalayas is increasing every year and many of these Kendriya Vidyalayas are located in different areas. So the present regional offices would not look after these Kendriya Vidyalayas because the number under each regional headquarter is increasing every year. For example, in southern States, at least from Madras, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, all these regional offices are being looked after. We have suggested to have a regional office in Kerala wherever suitability is. Will the hon. Minister think of having new regional offices on the basis of geographical administrative possibilities as well as to control the number and it should not be more than 40 at a particular region?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I have already answered that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had proposed three more centres in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, but because of the financial cut it could not be set up. Now the Government is thinking of more expenditure cut on establishment. Even then we are having a constant look because we are opening 60 Kendriya Vidyalayas every year. This is our decision. Therefore, it is not a fixed decision that this number of 50 or 60 will not increase. But just now instant answer cannot be given. It will be looked into.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As you notice from the Question List the question is directed to the Prime Minister. Not that anything was wrong with the Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am asking the question. My question is a policy question. Therefore, I just request the Prime Minister through you to answer this policy question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Kendriya Vidyalayas have been a big success.....

(*Interruptions*) This is a policy question. It is an important question. Kendriya Vidyalayas have been a very big success. They have had good result. We are talking about offices and regional offices. Obviously, the thrust and the direction here is towards having more Kendriya Vidyalayas. So, there has been a formula, there has a policy, there has been a basis on which Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at various places. In the light of its growing demand, in the light of its success, will the Government revise the policy so that many more Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened throughout the country?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, I have repeatedly said that 50 is not the last number. More Kendriya Vidyalayas are coming up and we are having more offices started with a few regional offices... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am talking of Vidyalayas not offices.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: As regards Vidyalayas, we are opening 60 per year. It is our decision, and we are doing it. But, sometimes delay occurs because of the allotment of land and other things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that regional offices are not being opened of financial constraints. He has also said that honourable lady Member Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya is not aware of the geographical position of north-east states as to whether Jorhat should be linked with Silchar or Guwahati. In view of this, will you reconsider the matter? Secondly, better half of the year is already over and till now the transfer policy of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not been framed, because in March last year they had invited applications from the teachers for transfer, but since the number of regional offices is not sufficient, it is not being materialised. I would like to know whether Government feels necessity of reviewing the situation? I would like to submit to the Prime Minister that the spread of education is necessary for development of the country and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is doing a good job in this direction, particularly when there are some schools where mass copying is made at gun-point. Thirdly, I would like to submit that students belonging to SC/ST do not get admission in those schools. What steps are being taken by the hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The students of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes get admission as per the quota provided for them. This is our policy. Second thing that the honourable Member asked is as to whether we are opening new offices or not. We have constantly said that it is being reviewed by us. As such there are 29-30 thousand students under Lucknow regional office, 45 thousand students under Delhi, with all that there is only one centre.

[*English*]

We are looking into it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari, please be seated. I say that you will have to sit down. You need not stand up. Be seated.

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, in view of the efficiency of administration, will the Minister consider the geographical aspect as well as rationalisation of the all areaof all the regional offices so that the work is properly done and one has not to run to Jorhat or to Guwahati or from Dehradun to Chandigarh? Also, I would like to know the names of two proposed places where the regional offices are to be opened in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA. Sir, this is the repetition of the same question. I have said that we are willing to review the position in the border areas...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nandlal Meena.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, I also wanted to know... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to permit you. Will you take your seat?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Nandlal Verma. You should know the rules of the House. Yes, Mr. Nandlal Verma.

Damage of Goods in Kendriya Bhandar

*347. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether damaged goods worth Rs. 1.5 lakh were removed from the branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar Sometime back;

(b) whether, on physical-verification of damaged goods, it was found that there was shortage from the total value and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of of the House

STATEMENT

Inspection by the officers of the Kendriya Bhandar of some of the retail shops of the Kendriya Bhandar revealed that damaged goods not fit for sale had been piling up for number of years and occupying valuable space in retail shops besides presenting a very untidy picture to the consumers. The management of Kendriya Bhandar, therefore, decided to clear the damaged stock from all the various retail; outlets (including mobile vans) numbering 58 in all at that time. A Damage Committee was constituted to lift the items from the stores and suggest recommendations for their replacement failing which ordered destruction.

The damaged goods with book value of Rs. 1.98 lakhs were accordingly lifted in June-July, 1989 from all the retail shops and stored in a portion of the building adjacent to the Head Office of the Kendriya Bhandar with the informal approval from the CPWD. On December 16, 1989, the CPWD authorities removed the damaged goods from their building as they have to hand over the space to other Government office. In doing so, the damaged goods were removed to an open courtyard before they were finally collected an Dstored in the garages of the building.

On 19.12.1989, Kendriya Bhandar had requested the statutory and internal auditors to conduct a physical verification of the damaged items. The auditors' report indicated that there were shortages of damaged items from the original books value. This shortage arose due to shifting of damaged stocks from one place to another and deterioration over time.

Considering that the Kendriya Bhandar accounted for a turn-over of Rs. 4379 lakhs for the year 1983-84 to 1988-89, the value of the total damaged items come to only 0.05% of the total volume of goods sold by the society. There is provision of Rs. 2.33 lakhs for meeting such types of losses during this period

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in para one of the statement made by the hon. Minister in reply to my question, it has been stated that the management of the Kendriya Bhandar decided to clear the damaged stocks from all the various retail outlets including mobile vans numbering 58 in all at tnat time. The book value of this damaged goods has been stated to be val-

ues at Rs. 1.98 lakh and reason for shortages of damaged items from the original book value has been stated to be shifting of damaged stocks from one place to another. I would like to know from hon. Minister whether good quality goods and non-replaceable goods were also removed with damaged goods as has been pointed out in the audit report? It is also clear from it that goods were not placed properly in store and nobody was held responsible for their damage. According to the Audit report, stationery goods, electric appliances and food-stuff were in the list of damaged goods. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position in the House.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: In reply to the supplementary asked by the hon. Member, I would like to say that the General Manager of the Kendriya Bhandar during his inspection in 1989 found that all stores had some damaged good not fit for sale. Accordingly, the damage goods were lifted in May-June from all the various stores. The book value of all the removed damaged goods was estimated to be Rs. 1.98 lakhs. I would like to say that these were the same things which were damaged and stores instores. If these were kept for long time or not sold for long time, they would have got spoiled by the insects or eaten by the rats. Therefore, goods which have been piling up for the last 5 years were sorted out and were declared damaged and removed from the stores in June, 1989.

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing has been made clear in the reply *given by hon. Minister. I would like to submit* that as per the reply the book value of the damaged goods was estimated to be Rs. 1.98 lakh but in the audit report which was of December, 1989, the book-value of damaged goods has been estimated to be Rs. 212173.92. Therefore, I would like clarification from the hon. Minister as to why there is a variation in the book-value. Which one is correct? Secondly, he has just said that audit was conducted in May-June but according to the audit report, it was audited by the Charted accountant in December, 1989 and the value of damaged good was estimated to be Rs. 2,12,173.92.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already stated that the damaged goods lying in stores were removed therefrom and stored in a portion of the building of CPWD adjacent to the Head Office... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, Meenaji, please take your seat, he is coming to that point. He has not yet completed his reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, hon. Member wants clarification in regard to variation in book-value stated by hon. Minister and as estimated by the Audit.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Sir, damaged goods were stored in a CPWD building under an informal arrangement. I have already stated it. Only damaged goods were removed from there but on December 16, 1989 CPWD removed the damaged goods from their building so as to get it vacated. The goods thrown out by them were examined same day and it was found that there was a shortage of Rs. 135000. It is mentioned in report.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I also want to put a question. In the reply, it has been stated that different types of damaged goods were stored in the CPWD building adjacent to the Head Office of the Kendriya Bhandar in the months of June-July and the C.P.W.D. removed the damaged goods in December. Thus Kendriya Bhandar got a time of six months to dispose off the goods, why auction was not done during this period? These goods could have been cleared during this period.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member wanted to know as to reasons why damaged goods stored in the C.P.W.D. building were not auctioned

during the period of 6 months. The hon. Member has rightly asked as to why steps were not taken by the Kendriya Bhandar to auction the damaged goods during the period of six months available with them. But at the moment, I do not have information as to why steps were not taken by them to auction the goods. But I must say that it should be inquired into as to why goods were not auctioned. I would like to assure you that you would be informed of the matter by me.

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want this assurance from hon. Minister that regular inspection of Kendriya Bhandar would be carried out and action would be taken against the persons held responsible for damages. I want these two assurances from the hon. Minister in this House.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that since the day of their inception, stores of the Kendriya Bhandar have been earning profit but it does not mean that incident of mismanagement or lapse on their part is overlooked. I would like to assure the hon. Member that stores of the Kendriya Bhandar would be inspected from time to time to remove the drawbacks because such things happen due to lack of proper regular inspection. There drawbacks can be removed by carrying out timely inspection. As this damages pertain to the period of last 5 years, had regular inspection been carried out, such damages would not have occurred.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on my behalf for gracefully accepting the truth and the lapse on the part of the Department. Democracy will be preserved if every Minister has courage to accept the truth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister the steps being taken to award punishment to the officers held responsible for this loss so that such mistakes do not occur in future.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would also like to thank the hon. Member for the words she has spoken in my praise but I would like to say that this has occurred not for the first time. These difficulties have been with the co-operative system. Therefore, in order to ensure proper functioning of co-operative, regular inspection should be carried out. As regards, actual performance of these co-operative stores, full facts are not available with me but I will certainly let her know the fact after enquiry.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I would like to submit that hon. Member's question is based on the audit report. It is fact that audit reports are sent to the Department from time to time. I would like to know whether audit reports sent to them are examined by them or not? If so, details of the persons held responsible for losses during the last one year and how many of them were awarded punishment? In order to ensure the importance of audit report, this clarification is very necessary, otherwise such reports will go on gathering dust in the almirahs.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I amof the opinion that annual inspection should be invariably carried out in such organisation and on the basis of the report of the inspection, action should be taken against the persons in the light of facts revealed. As I have already said, inspection was carried out after 5 years, for which I am pained and I think if we carry out regular inspection and take follow-up action, these stores will function more effectively.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will hon. Minister like to state the number of inspections conducted of the stores of the Kendriya Bhandar during last 9 months, i.e since the day this Government come into power and shortcomings found in these inspections as also the action taken to remove these shortcomings? Hon. Minister stated about the principle and he also pointed to the weaknessness of the previous Government but I want to know what action has been taken to remove those shortcomings

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: These facts are not available with me at the moment.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, he has already put the question. But there is no proper and statisfactory answer. The hon. Minister does not seem to have come here properly prepared to answer the questions.

15-21 **Professional Colleges**

*348. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restriction is imposed regarding the opening of professional colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The All India Council for Technical Education considers proposals for opening new Technical institutions after taking into account a number of factors such as manpower requirement, development of emerging areas, financial viability, etc. No blanket ban has been imposed for opening new technical institutions.

For Teacher Education Colleges, no statutory restrictions have been imposed, so far, at the Central level.

Law Colleges are set up with affiliation to the concerned University keeping in view the local needs.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered the question in full. He has not said anything about opening of medical colleges in the country which isa professional course. He has completely omitted that sector. I would like to point out that there are regional imbalances in the numerical position of medical and engineering colleges in different States in the country. In Maharashtra, for example, there are as many as 99 engineering colleges and in Karnataka there are 40 engineering colleges. Whereas in U.P. only 11 engineering college and in Bihar there are 10 engineering colleges.

Regarding medical colleges, there are 18 medical colleges each in Maharashtra and Karnataka whereas in U.P. and Bihar the number is 9 each. But professional colleges are not in surplus. The doctor-people ratio is wider in India than in the advance countries. The well trained engineers and technologists in some important subjects like Polymers, Engineering, Design, Computer Science and Micro-Electronics are in shortage, whereas conventional subjects like Civil Engineering, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering are in surplus. So, to bring uniformity and to reduce regional imbalances, the present practice of permitting the State Governments to accord sanction to open professional colleges should be discontinued. May I know from the hon. Minister whether a new legislation would be enacted to make the new institutions obtain prior permission from the Medical Council of India and also from the Central Government before starting the institution. That would enable Government to remove disparities and regional imbalances. The conditions will be laid down for opening these institutions.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, this is a very comprehensive question about medical Colleges. But my Ministry does not cover medical colleges. It is for the Health Ministry to cover them. But even then...

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: The question is very very clear... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: You can have a little patience. I am saying that even then I am prepared to give some information which have from the Health Ministry. Now, [illegible] put the ban on the opening of new Medical Colleges because they think there is a surplus, students-medical practitioners ratio in our country and there are certain

other provisions, but I am not going into them.

About the engineering colleges, the imbalance in the setting up of engineering colleges is largely due to opening of private engineering colleges mainly in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Bihar?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: There are 298 engineering colleges. Out of them 178 are private institutions, almost 42 per cent, and out of 178, only 42 are approved. Others are not approved because there are complaints also and the AICTE Act came into operation in 1988 and for one-and-a-half years there was no meeting of the Executive Committee. Recently it met one-and-a-half-months ago and norms are also set up, we don't restrict them in a way, but some norms are given. About the financial viability it fixed it at Rs. 10 crores, some acres of land, laboratory, library, teacher-student ratio and other things. So, this is not a question of restricting but opening the standard colleges with particulars kind of norms and, therefore, I think the main question about the Polymers, Computer and Micro-Electronics, wherever this kind of courses are asked for to be approved, then we find that there are also norms immediately considered and therefore, the AICTE Executive has got the power. Previously the Minister was having that power and I surrendered it in the last meeting because sometime I could not make proper judgement.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, the All India Council of Technical Education had laid down certain conditions which are to be fulfilled by the private managements before starting new institutions. Condition No. 6 says that admission should be on the basis of merits through test and condition No. 7 says that fee should be levied as per Government rules. But it is very clear-everyone knows about it—that these conditions are flouted by the private managements and admissions are not made on merits but on exorbitant capitation fee.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dennis, please come to the question.

SHRI N. DENNIS: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the management of these erring institutions would be taken over by the Government and whether a legislation would be brought to ban capitation fee.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, I agree with the observations of the hon. Member that admissions are not based on merits in the private colleges, but they are based on the capitation fee. there is no uniformity about the fees and capitation fees of different kinds are openly taken by them. This malpractice is going on. We are committed to the abolition of the capitation fee and we are moving in that direction. The Prime Minister declared on the 15th of August that an amount of Rs. 50 crores would be given as educational loan. So, when we introduce merit system, we would provide the students with loans so that they can pay the full fee because the recurring expenditure of engineering colleges is Rs. 12,000 per student at the moment. This expenditure is Rs. 400 per year and so, there is a lot of disparity because the fees were fixed in the pre-independence period. If you take non-recurring expenditure, it may come to Rs. 25,000. Therefore, sometimes it is being justified. But we have not agreed and we have said that we would provide self-financing educational loans to the poor students. So, initially all meritorious students, whether they are poor or middle-class, would be given loans so that none suffer on the basis of their money power.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, several statements have been made by the Ministers both in the Central Government as well as in various States regarding the policy on capitation fee and so far, we did not come across clear-cut implementation of it by any of the State Government as well as the Central Government in this regard. Some states are indiscriminately starting private colleges like in Maharashtra and Karnataka. There, we find

in several colleges the quality of education is miserable. I do agree that the All India Council of Technical Education has been started only with the objective of improving the quality of the education, particularly technical education which is very important today, to the needs of the country. The hon. Minister himself is saying that even after bringing this AICTE, out of 178 private engineering colleges in the country only 42 are approved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by his Ministry through the AICTE in the last two years for verifying whether the remaining 136 colleges are giving quality education and whether they are upto the guidelines given by the AICTE and the Government of India. Further I want to know whether any exercise has been made for that so far—they do not want to make any exercise, but they only want to give statements—because the country, today, requires quality education and not the number. So, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether they will immediately made an exercise on the balance of 136 colleges and verify whether they are up to the standard and if not, will they close them down?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: We have already initiated measures to assist the 136 colleges During the last two years, the then Government could not implement the provisions of the Act. We came here recently. Since the last 1 1/2 years, there was no meeting. Now, there are regional authorities set up and are given the powers to set up expert committee to go immediately into the question and with the result, two colleges—pharmacy diploma college and diploma institute—have been closed down. The State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have closed down certain polytechnics. That is because of the Act that has come into force and they will not get approval in any *case*. 19.20

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Instead of closing down those colleges which have already been established after spending crores of rupees, would it not be better for the Government to rehabilitate them and improve their standards? It is so difficult to start anywhere this kind of technical colleges. Since they have already been started, if they are sub-standard, they can raise their standard, give them help, just like the Government has promised to give Rs. 5,000 or whatever it is to the students. You can give subsidy and grants to the colleges which are already established

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: We have taken into consideration this suggestion also. Those colleges which are 80 percent up to the mark can be given some more time to come to the level of 100 percent standard But those are below average and sub-standard, they ca be closed down. They should again apply when they have reached the standard.

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has denied imposition of a ban, but I would like to tell that restrictions have been imposed on setting up professional colleges in Punjab. Nothing has been done in regard to the setting up of Longowal Institute in Sangrur, Jalandhar Technical Institute and the Computer Training Centre in Patiala in Punjab, despite the fact that it was decided to complete all this work with one year. Whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to state the time by which all this work will be completed?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking some specific questions about Punjab.

[*English*]

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: We discussed this question with the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government and also with other *persons who are in the authority*. We are giving all the help that is required. We will move into the matter.

Specific details to the specific question which the hon. Member asked, are not with me, at the moment. But I will give those details to the hon. Member when he comes

to my office. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janardhanji, please take your seat.

SHRI JANARDHAN TIWARI: A lot of bungling is being done. Please let this question be asked. ... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is saying that the reply to this specific question will be given later.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: It is a very important question. It concerns the lives of thousands and lakhs of people. In many cases you have allowed, upto half an hour for one question.

(*Interruptions*) 21-26

Electronic Industries in Punjab

[*English*]

*349. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of electronics industries in Punjab and the details of the items produced in these electronics industries;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more electronics industries in Punjab during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Forty one units from Punjab have reported production of electronics items during 1989 worth Rs. 294 crores. The items manufactured by these units include B &W and CTV sets, telecommunication products such as telephone instruments, telephone answering machines, rural automatic exchanges, direct-to-line multiplex systems, PCM equipment, transmux equipment, VHF transreceivers, long range radio equipment, data processing items such as computer systems, data acquisition and control systems, floppy disk drives, electronics typewriters, instruments such as power supply units, voltage stabilisers range of meters, timers, and components including CTV picture tubes, magnetic heads, PCBs, Ni–Cd batteries, LSI/VLSI devices and modules, etc. In addition to these there is production in a wide spread small scale sector which is estimated at Rs. 25 crores with a degree of uncertainty.

(b) and (c). The continuing issuance of Letters of Intent, Licences and registrations to entrepreneurs and companies indicates that more electronic units will continue to be set up in Punjab. The number of Industrial Licences (ILs), Letters of intent (LoIs)/Registrations issued for setting up of electronics units in Punjab during 1988, 1989 and 1990, (Calender year) are as follows:

	Industrial Licence	*Letter of Intent*	*Registration*	*Total*
1988	5	5	4	14
1989	2	11	9	22
1990	Nil	2	5	7

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had given an assurance last year that it would open an electronic industry in Hoshiarpur District, specially in the Kandy area of Garh Shankar and Balachaur.

As it is seen from the reply, in the year 1990, two letters of intent and 5 registrations have been issued.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether Punjab Government has made any proposal for opening an electronic industry in Hoshiarpur district?

Secondly, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is planning to allow coal-run industries to be converted into electronic industries in big cities especially in Hoshiarpur?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: With respect to development of various electronic industries in Punjab, there has been considerable progress in the private sector. They have been asking for more licences. But, at the moment, the Centre is concentrating on a rebuilding plan of the semi-conductor complex. On the basis of the information that I have at present, I can say that I do not think that there is any proposal for an electronic factory unit at Hoshiarpur.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the shortage of coal in Punjab, the Government is taking care to see that there is no load-shedding or power cuts or power failures especially in these electronic industries so that there is no shortage of production in these items?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: The question of availability of coal is not within our control. But, if coal is available, certainly power will be made available because the electronic industry is very important.

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have specific question to ask in regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister. During the Winter-session, I was replied that an electronic industry will be set up there under the Rural and Cottage Industries Corporation. Since then Six months have passed. What steps have so far been taken by the Government in this regard.

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: It is difficult for me to decide which of the industries the hon. Minister is referring to because I have here a long list of various electronic activities being developed in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked a specific question. The hon. Minister had replied that an electronic industry will be set up there under the Rural and Cottage Industries Corporation. But today, he is saying that he has no information.

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: However, I have some information which I will give to the hon. Member if he has a little patience. The hon. Minister of State in charge of electronics has been to Punjab recently and he has a programme of developing agricultural electronics especially with respect to rice bran oil production and putting up of workshops to manufacture agricultural and other mechanical equipment, pollution avoidance pollution control and fruit processing. This is the plan which he is working on and it is in the form of an answer for a question which is unstarred. I have many more details. If the Hon. Speaker, agrees, I can read the details. But, I have given the over–all coverage.

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was decided to set up an electronic industry under the Rural and Cottage Industries Corporation. I was given a written reply

during the winter session. I am asking that specific question. But the hon. Minister has not yet given the reply.

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: I will just reply to the question saying that the hon. Minister went to Punjab to study the rural situation as a whole to formulate a programme on specific issues of putting up of factories. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA: Sir, during my visit to Punjab yesterday, I had a meeting with the industrialists about the establishment of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries at Ludhiana and Phagwara. They have requested that separate places be provided for starting the Cottage Industries. Further, they have already started some units at their homes. That will be very much convenient for them to increase production. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to bring it to the kind notice of the hon. Minister that if maximum space is provided for them in both the places, then the Cottage and Small-Scale Industries will be increased in those places. I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister.

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: We have taken note of what the hon. Member has suggested.

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am not allowing you. I have called Shri Kirpal Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no heavy industries in Punjab. Whether any new heavy industry is proposed to be set up there in the field of electronics, so that the present small-cale industries can get some benefit and new industries can be set up?

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, today I am only answering questions with respect to Electronics. But this question regarding heavy industries for Punjab is a very important issue. I will pass it on to the Minister concerned.

Power Generation from Different Sources

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*351. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of nuclear, tidal and solar energy generated in the Seventh Plan;

(b) the quantity of such generation in the last year of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the targets fixed for the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a). The total nuclear electricity generated in India during the Seventh Five Year Plan is about 25583 Million Units (Million Kilowatt Hours) (including about 651 MUs being the electricity equivalent of steam supplied to Heavy Water Plan, Kota from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station). There is no tidal Power Station operating in the country. A very small amount of solar energy is generated on a decentralized basis, the magnitude of which is not monitored.

(b) The nuclear electricity generated during the financial year 1989-90 amounted to about 4,666 MUs (including about 186 MUs being the electricity equivalent of steam supplied to Heavy Water Plant, Kota from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station).

(c) The target for nuclear electricity generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan period is about 46,600 MUs (inclusive of electricity equivalent of steam to Heavy Water Plant, Kota from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station). This is taking into account actual generation so far and projections thereafter. There is no target for tidal power or solar energy for the 8th Plan.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of power in this country. Many countries in the world have gone in for more nuclear power, tidal power and solar power. We are aware of the poor quality of our coal used in our Thermal Power Stations. Many obstacles have also arisen in the way of having new hydro-electronic projects. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the actual target fixed for the nuclear power generation during the Seventh Five Year Plan—power-plant-wise and atomic-plant-wise. What is the actual shortfall and the reasons thereof?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, far as the generation of power is concerned, we are fully aware of the importance of the nuclear power industry, as the hon. Member has suggested. The target fixed in the Five Year Plans to the end of the century was about 10,000 megawatts. I have before me the figures. We will reach the 10,000 megawatts by about four years after the beginning of the new century. This delay is essentially because of various decision factors, production and production of all the components within the country. I don't think this is too much of a delay. But practically all the power stations built earlier have been working. The details have been give in the answers. Therefore, I beiieve that the target of reaching 10,000 megawatts would be completed with a small delay of a few years because of the earlier decisions.

WIRTTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Sanskrit PGTs in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*350. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of postgraduate teachers in Sanskrit in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is progressively decreasing over the last 5 to 7 years;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof; and

(c) the names of the Kendriya Vidyalayas where Sanskrit is being made available to students at plus two stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). In Kendriya Vidyalayas, Post Graduate Teachers are required to teach at the "Plus Two" stage. In these Vidyalayas Sanskrit is compulsory from Class V to Class IX but is an elective subject in the "Plus Two" stage. Some posts of Post Graduate Teacher (Sanskrit) have been withdrawn in these Vidyalayas where there was no demand justifying the sanction of posts. The services of regular PGT's however continue to be utilised and no such PGT has been retrenched on this account.

The number of Posts of PGT (Sanskrit) sanctioned year-wise is as follows:

Year	*Posts*
1984-85	80
1985-86	80
1986-87	80
1987-88	69
1988-89	65
1989-90	65
1990-91	65

The names of Kendriya Vidyalayas where the posts of PGT (Sanskrit) have been sanctioned are given below:-

Sl. No.	*Name of K. V.*
1.	MR Campus, Ahemdabad
2.	AFS Jamnagar No. 2
3.	No. Udaipur
4.	Rajkot
5.	No. 2 EME Baroda
6.	No. 1 Colaba (Two PGTs)
7.	No. 2 Dehu Road
8.	Kharakvasla
9.	No. 1 Kirkee
10.	SC Pune
11.	Nasik Road
12.	No. 1 Bhubaneswar
13.	VSN Nagpur
14.	No.1 GCF Jabalpur
15	No.1 Indore
16.	No. 1 Jhansi
17.	No. 1 Sagar Cantt.
18.	Bairagarh
19.	Ferozpur No. 1
20.	No. 1 Halwara
21.	Shimla
22.	No. 1 HBK Dehradun
23.	AFS Barrachkpore
24.	No. 1 Bokaro Steel City
25.	Andrewsganj
26.	Gole Market
27.	Tagore Garden
28.	VKV Ghaziabad
29.	NTPC Badarpur
30.	Khanapara
31.	Hebbal, Bangalore
32.	No. 1, Golconda
33.	Picket, Secunderabad
34.	ASC Bangalore
35.	No. 1 Jaipur
36.	No. 1 Jodhpur (AFS)
37.	No. 1 Khetrinagar
38	Kota
39.	No. 1 Mathura
40.	No. 1 Hardwar
41.	Roorkee
42.	No. 2 ASC Bareilly
43.	No. 1 JRC Bareilly
44.	AMC Lucknow

Sl. No.	*Name of K. V.*
45.	No. 1 Chakeri
46.	IIT Kanpur
47.	Manauri
48.	Fatehgarh
49.	IIT Madras
50.	No. 1 Kalpakkam
51.	AFS Avadi
52.	No. 1 Tambaram
53.	No. 1 Cochin
54.	Pattom, Trivandrum
55.	Ramgarh Cantt.
56.	No. 1 Gaya
57.	Danapur Catt.
58.	Kanakarbagh
59.	Hinoo Ranchi
60.	BHU Varanasi
61.	Gorakhpur
62.	CCL Ranchi
63.	AES Jorhat
64.	Port Blair

There is a post of one Post Graduate Teacher (Sanskrit) in each of these Vidyalayas except in Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Colaba where two posts have been sanctioned due to the large number of sections in the school.

Central Assistance in Retrieval of Buddha Statue

*352. SHRIMATI T. MANEMMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge statue of Buddha which fell into the Hussain Sagar in Hyderabad was retrieved;

(b) whether any Central assistance has been sought and provided to the State Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Extension to Public Sector Undertaking Employees after Superannuation

*353. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the specific instructions of Government for granting extension after superannuation to the employees of public sector undertakings;

(b) under what circumstanoes such extensions are given;

(c) the procedure laid down for giving extension in public sector undertakings; and

(d) whether persons getting extensions can exercise all powers like a regular employee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The instructions in regard to extension/reemployment issued by the Government in 983 stipulate that no request for extension/reemployment should be entertained. However, in very rare and exceptional circumstances, cases of extension beyond superannuation are considered by the Government and decision in all cases, where the pay on an employee on extension/reemployment is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 2500/- per month or above, is taken with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

(d) An officer holding a post can exercise all powers of that post irrespective of the fact whether his appointment is by grant of extension in service or by his reemployment.

[*Translation*]

Land Acquired for Setting up Office of Military Engineering Service in Ranchi

*354. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1500 acres of land acquired on lease for setting up an office of Military Engineering Service in Namkum area in Ranchi district is now being returned to the State Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No land was acquired or leased for establishing an MES office in Namkum area, in Ranchi District.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Protection of Historical Monuments on Vijaya Keelandri Hill

*355. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether vandals and treasure hunters have been destroying archaeological sites and monuments on a 10 to 15 feet high Buddhist mound and in its vicinity atop Vijaya Keeladri Hill;

(b) whether the site is full of satavahana bricks, red polish and designed pottery; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect these historical sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to available report, a part of the ancient site on the top of Vijayakeeladri Hill in Andhra Pradesh has been partly destroyed on account of unauthorised digging while other parts of the mound are otherwise intact.

(b) This ancient site contains dressed blocks of Khondalite, ancient bricks, bits of historical pottery, lime stone fragments, etc. The site seems to belong to the early historical period.

(c) There is no proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to protect this site as it does not fulfil the requisites of a monument/site of national importance. The State Government have ben informed to take appropriate measures.

Appointment of engineers in Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited

*356. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 engineers have been appointed in the Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd., recently;

(b) if so, whether any SC/ST candidates have been appointed among them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to fill up the vacancies reserved for SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A special recruitment drive was undertaken by CMC in July, 1989 for selecting SC/ST candidates. Advertisements were put out in a range of newspapers as well as in Employment News. It was indicated that upto 200 personnel will be required. As a result, 28 candidates were found suitable after giving applicable Government of India relaxations and concessions and were appointed. 24 of these are in position as on 3.3.1990, four having left. In the further recruitment carried out since April, 1990 on a general basis, 183 engineers including two Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates have been appointed in CMC Ltd.

(c) Despite relaxations given and concessions as per Government guidelines, the required number of SC/ST candidates, were not available. However, steps like special recruitment drive for SC/ST candidates with appropriate newspaper advertisements, campus interviews are being and would continue to be taken up to make up the shortfall.

Schemes for Development of Sanskrit

*357. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes for the development and propagation of Sanskrit language and also for gainful employment of sanskrit students at par with other graduate and post graduates;

(b) the State-wise progress under each such scheme in each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any scheme to teach Sanskrit through radio/television;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Statements - I and II are given below.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce Sanskrit teaching through television. However, All India Radio broadcasts lessons for teaching Sanskrit language on 25 stations.

STATEMENT–I

Statement showing expenditure for the last three years and also in the current financial year, under the various schemes which are being implemented in the Ministry for the development and propagation of Sanskrit and gainful employment to Sanskrit Scholars

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl No	*Name of the Scheme*	*1987 88 Expenditure*	*1988 89 Expenditure*	*1989 90 Expenditure*	*1990-91 Expenditure till date*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the propagation and development of Sanskrit	59 41	53 34	59 99	14 34
2	Grants to Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas/Sodh Sansthans	50 97	58 41	75 00	18 50
3	Grants to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2 70 (in Crores)	2 83 (in Crores)	3 00 (in Crores)	65 00 (in Lakhs)
4	Grants to Sanskrit Dictionary Project, Deccan College, Pune	7 37	13 45	14 25	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88 Expenditure	1988-89 Expenditure	1989-90 Expenditure	1990-91 Expenditure till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Grants to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi	—	—	6.95	12.00
7.	Production of Sanskrit Literature besides purchase and publication of rare manuscripts	25.59	31.12	26.32	5.86
8.	Special Orientation Course to P.G. studies in vocational disciplines like Paleography epigraphy etc.	2.59	2.56	4.37	Nil
9.	Preservation of Oral Tradition of Vedic Recitation	3.82	3.94	2.15	Nil
10.	Holding Elocution Contest and Vedic Convention	1.25	2.14 (1.15 + 0.99)	3.95 (2.58 + 1.37)	Nil
11.	Vedic Endowment	50.00	45.00	62.20	33.00
12.	Financial Assistance for eminent elderly Sanskrit Scholars in Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas and other Voluntary Organisations.	5.98	7.96	7.80	Nil
		209.68	220.75	271.98	163.70

STATEMENT–II

Statement showing State-wise expenditure for the last three years and also in the current financial year for the development and propagation of Sanskrit and gainful employment to Sanskrit students (that is under the "scheme of Development of Sanskrit" implemented through states)

Sl. No.	Names of the States	Actual Expenditure incurred during			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.85	2.10	1.95	—
2.	Assam	1.86	2.71	2.78	—
3.	Bihar	3.57	5.13	5.20	—
4.	Gujarat	0.32	0.26	0.26	—
5.	Haryana	0.08	0.11	0.11	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.42	0.24	1.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.26	0.34	0.38	—

Sl. No.	Names of the States	Actual Expenditure incurred during			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Rs. in Lakhs)
8.	Karnataka	7.90	11.90	14.78	—
9.	Kerala	1.78	2.85	2.54	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.52	0 76	0.76	—
11.	Maharashtra	0.62	0.98	0.38	—
12.	Manipur	0.20	0.36	0.31	—
13.	Meghalaya	0.06	0.08	0.08	—
14.	Orissa	1.38	1.69	2.72	—
15.	Punjab	0.02	0.08	0.86	—
16.	Rajasthan	0.70	2.26	2.22	—

Sl. No.	Names of the States	Actual Expenditure incurred during			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Rs. in Lakhs)
17.	Tamil Nadu	5.07	2.45	7.68	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2.77	3.55	3.76	—
19.	West Bengal	4.05	6.16	6.22	—
20.	Tripura	1.02	1.76	1.29	—
21.	Nagaland	0.20	0.20	0.20	—
22.	Goa	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.09
	Total:	34.33	51.27	54.83	1.09
	Names of UT's				
1.	Delhi	0.55	0.36	0.50	—

Sl. No.	Names of the States	Actual Expenditure incurred during			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Rs. in Lakhs)
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.06	0.02	—
3.	Pondicherry	0.02	0.07	0.07	—
4.	Chandigarh	0.07	—	—	—
	Total:	0.69	0.49	0.59	—
	Grant Total:	35.02	51.76	55.42	1.09

Indo-Danish Electronic and Computer Training Centre in Karnataka

*358. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tool Room and Training Centre for computer training under the Indo-Danish agreement is likely to be set up in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether this Centre will impart training in electronics and computer science; is so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure involved and how much assistance will be provided by the Danish Government; and

(d) how many students will be given training in this Centre every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) Under the Indo-Danish agreement of 989, there is a proposal to set up Tool Room and training centre at 3 locations in India, including one at Mysore, Karnataka. However, setting up training facilities for Electronics & Computer Science is not covered under the above agreement.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of Backward States

*359. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been declared backward by the Union Government; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for the proper development of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). States have not been categorised, in general, as backward or forward. However, in December, 1969, based on the report of the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas, 9 States were identified to qualify for special treatment by way of incentives for industrial development. These States were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, and U. P. Some other States and Union Territories were also identified as industrially backward with one o their districts qualifying for Central Industria subsidies and concessional finance.

Apart from this, States with weak re source base/per capita income below the national average or having special problems are also given a weightage in the allocatior of central assistance.

Preservation of Relics in Gavijgarh Fort Amravati

*360. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Wi the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether historical monuments ir "Gavijgarh" Fort in Chikhaldara Giri in Amravati district are being ruined;

(b) if so, the present condition therec and the steps taken by Government to preserve them;

(c) whether Department of archaeolog

has banned the entry of tourists there;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action being taken for providing facilities to the tourists to make this place easily approachable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) and (b). The Gavijgarh or Gavijgarh Fort, Chikhaldhara, in District Amravati is situated in a reserve forest ares. Some portions of the fortification wall are affected by dense vegetational growth while others need to be conserved. The monument is included in the conservation programme for the current financial year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The monument is approachable by a metalled road

Gun Firing Exercises by Army Jawans in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh

*361. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether army have been carrying out gun firing exercises for the past several years in the hills near-by Gud and Badvar Villages of Rewa district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of casualties as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to shift the venue of carrying out these exercises by the army to some other suitable place preferably the adjoining forests of Banda district in Uttar Pradesh and at Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh so that the terror of dacoits prevailing there could be assuaged; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Army have been carrying out firing exercises in the Rewa Field Firing Range, in Madhya Pradesh, since 1972. The hills near Gud and Badvar villages form part of the area of this Range.

(b) 3 dead and 5 injured during the last 5 years.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to shift the Range to any other location.

Cases on Service Matters Pending in Courts

*362. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to service matters of Defence officers/Jawans pending in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 31st July, 1990;

(b) whether Government are considering any alternative machinery for the disposal of cases relating to service matters of Defence officers/Jawans through some internal procedure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) 103 cases in the Supreme Court and 1237 cases in the various High Courts were pending as on 31.7.1990.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

53-54

Targets for Education during Seventh Five Year Plan

*363. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan regarding vocational education, setting up of Navodaya Vidyalaya, Operation Black Board and eradication of illiteracy;

(b) the percentage of success achieved in each area in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for which these targets could not be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) During the VIIth Plan Period, the targets were:

(i) Vocationalisation—10% of students at +2 stage to be covered under vocational education by 1990.

(ii) *Navodaya Vidyalaya*—On an average one Navodaya Vidyalaya to be opened in each district.

(iii) *Operation Blackboard*—Coverage of all community development blocks and municipal areas by March 1990.

(iv) *Eradication of Illiteracy*—Enrolment of 490.48 lakh illiterate adults during 7th Plan Period (1985-90).

(b) The percentage of success achieved in each area:

(i) *Vocationalisation*—About 4% of students at +2 stage was covered by 1990.

(ii) *Navodaya Vidyalaya*—Out of 454 districts in the country Navodaya Vidyalayas were established in 261 districts i.e. achievement is 57.5% of this target.

(iii) *Operation Blackboard*—Upto the end of 1989-90, 64.05% of community development blocks and 20.30% of municipal areas were covered.

(iv) *Eradication of Illiteracy*—396.24 lakh illiterate adults were enrolled during 1985-90 which works out to 80.79% of the target.

(c) The reasons for which these targets could not be achieved:

Achievement of targets under vocationalisation has been inhibited, inter-alia, by lack of apprenticeship facilities for majority of vocational courses, proper linkages with industrial sectors and training facilities for teachers of vocational courses. For the schemes of Navodaya Vidyalaya and Operation

Blackboard the main reason for shortfall is constraint of resources. For Eradication of Illiteracy lack of motivation among illiterates, inadequate involvement of local community for programme implementation, insufficient media support are the main reasons for shortfall.

Members of KVs

***364. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the number of members of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Governing Body has been prescribed under the rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of all the present members of both these organisations; and

(d) the provisions made for employees representation on both these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The composition of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors has been prescribed under Rules 3 and 19 of the Rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Statement - I and II indicating the relevant rules and the present members of these bodies are attached herewith.

(d) As of now, there are no provisions for representation of employees in these organizations. The Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has considered this matter in its meeting of 22.8.90. No conclusive decision has been taken.

STATEMENT–I

Composition of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Rule No.	*Provision of the Rules*	*Present appointment/nomination*
1	*2*	*3*
3 (a) (1)	Minister or Minister of State or Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in charge of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	Shri Chimanbhai Mehta. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
3 (a) (2)	An Officer of the Ministry of Education.	Shri S. Gopalan, Additional Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human resource Development, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
3 (a) (3)	Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Education.	Shri L.S. Narayanan, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
3 (a) (4)	Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel.	Shri B.K. Dey. Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi.
3 (a) (5)	Representative of the Ministry of Defence.	Shri L.K. Kakkar, Director (T&C), Ministry of Defence, South Block, New Delhi.

Rule No	Provision of the Rules	Present appointment/nomination
1	2	3
3 (a) (6)	Director of Education, Army Headquarters	Maj General K N Sardana, VSM, Director of Army Education, Army Headquarters, New Delhi
3 (a) (7)	Director of Education, Naval Headquarters	Commodore P K Ramaswami, Director of Naval Education, Naval Headquarters, New Delhi
3 (a) (8)	Director of Education, Air Headquarters	AVM Ratnam, Director of Education, Air Headquarters, New Delhi
3 (a) (9)	Representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Balbir Singh, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
3 (a) (10)	Representative of the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri G S Rao, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
3 (a) (11)	Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education	Dr H S Singha, Chairman, Central Board of Sec Education, Preet Vihar, New Delhi
3 (a) (12)	Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training	Director, NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi

Rule No.	Provision of the Rules	Present appointment/nomination
1	2	3
3 (a) (13)	Two Education Secretaries	The Secretary, Ministry of HRD, Government of Bihar.
3 (a) (14)		The Secretary, Ministry of HRD, Government of Karnataka.
3 (a) (15)	Two Directors of Public Instruction.	Dr. S. Bharali, Director of Public Instruction, Government of Assam.
3 (a) (16)		Sh. M.L. Chandrakeerthi, Commissioner for Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka.
3 (a) (17)	Two other Educationists.	Prof. H.P. Khare, Former Dean/Faculty of Science, Allahabad University and Former Member of UGC.
3 (a) (18)		Shri M.L. Babbari, Principal, Air Force School, Suborota Park, New Delhi.
3 (a) (19)	Three members of Parliament (Two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha)	Shri Rama Krishna More, MP, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.
3 (a) (20)		Vacant.

Rule No.	Provision of the Rules	Present appointment/nomination
1	2	3
3 (a) (21)		Shri M. Palaniyandi, MP, Rajya Sabha.
3 (a) (22)	Commissioner of the Sangathan.	Sh. D.S. Mukhopadhyay, IAS, Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
3 (a) (23)	Deputy Commissioner (Admn.) of the Sangathan.	Shri Puran Chand, Dy. Commissioner (Admn.), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
3 (b)	The Government of India may, at any time, appoint any other person or persons to be member or member of the Sangathan.	1. Smt. Satya Bahin, MP, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi. 2. Shri Sita Ram Rai, Principal, Sardar Patel Inter College, Brahampuri, Meerut. 3. Dr. R.C. Sharma, Ex-Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi. 4. Shri L.A. Vyas, 33 Nashvilla Road, Dehra Dun. 5. Shri Sydney Rebeire, Dean Department of Youth Services, University of Delhi, Delhi.

STATEMENT–II

Composition of the Board of Governors

Rule No.	*Provision of the Rules*	*Present appointment/nomination*
1	*2*	*3*
19 (1)	Chairman of the Sangathan Minister or Minister of State or Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development in charge of Kendriya Vidyalaya Scheme.	Shri Chimanbhai Mehta. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
19 (2)	The Officer specified by the Government of India to be Vice-Chairman.	Shri S. Gopalan, Additional Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
19 (3)	Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services or his representative.	Shri L.S. Narayanan, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human resource Development, Department of Education, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
19 (4)	Representative of the Ministry of Defence.	Shri L.K. Kakkar, Director (T&C), Ministry of Defence, South Block, New Delhi.
19 (5)	Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel.	Shri B.K. Dey, Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel and Administrative reforms, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi.

Rule No.	Provision of the Rules	Present appointment/nomination
1	2	3
19 (6)	Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training or his representative.	Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
19 (7)	One Director of Public Instructions or Director of Education of State Government, nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services as member of Sangathan.	Shri M.L. Chandrakeerthi, Commissioner/Director of Public Instructions, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
19 (8)	One Education Secretary of the State Government nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services as member of the Sangathan.	The Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of Bihar, Patna.
19 (9)	One or more member of the Sangathan, who may be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose from time to time.	i) Shri Sydney Reboiro, Deputy Dean Incharge, Culture Youth Affairs, Delhi University, Delhi. ii) Shri Sita Ram Rai, Principal, Sardar Patel Inter College, Brahampuri, Meerut.
19 (10)	One of the Members of Parliament who is a member of the Sangathan to be nominated by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for this purpose.	Vacant.

Rule No.	*Provision of the Rules*	*Present appointment/nomination*
1	*2*	*3*
19 (11)	Commissioner of the Sangathan.	Shri D.S. Mukhopadhyay, IAS, Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
19 (12)	Deputy Commissioner (Administration) and ex-office Secretary of the Sangathan.	Shri Puran Chand, Deputy Commissioner (Administration) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.

[*English*]

Promotion of Clean Environment in Delhi

*365. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Delhi Administration for implementing programme pertaining to promotion of clean environment during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on this programme during the last three years;

(c) the details of non-utilised fund, if any, during the said period, with the reasons for non utilisation of the same;

(d) the details of the work done during the said period year-wise;

(e) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities/malpractices in the utilisation of the said fund; and

(f) the action taken against the persons found guilty in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The details of the approved outlay for schemes including the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, to promote a clean environment by the Delhi Administration during the last three years are as under:-

Year	*Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)*
1987-88	73.28	10.00
1988-89	107.70	7.00
1989-90	221.25	5.00

(b) The details of the actual expenditure incurred during the last three years are as under:-

Year	*Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)*
1987-88	82.42	14.25
1988-89	72.20	10.00
1989-90	208.58	5.00

(c) The details of the unutilised Funds during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	*Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)*
1987-88	0.53	Nil
1988-89	36.34	Nil
1989-90	27.15	Nil

There has been an excess expenditure over the amount released in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1987-88 and in 1988-89.

It has been ovserved that in some of the plan schemes, the concerned Department had not utilised the complete amount. The main reason for non-utilisation of the funds is delays in filling up of various posts and in procurment of vehicles and equipments.

(d) Delhi Administration has got conducted two studies on air pollution through expert bodies. Their recommendations are being implemented by the action group to control air pollution in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Delhi Administration has planted a number of trees to promote a clean environement. The details are as under:-

Year	*No. of trees planted (in lakhs)*
1987-88	39.47
1988-89	65.90
1989-90	43.00

The Directorate of Transport has been implementing a scheme for " Control of air pollution from exhaust of motor vehicles" since 1987.

Free facility of getting emission exhaust tested was provided to 9,500 vehicles in 1988 and 2,42,500 vehicles were checked from January, 1989 to March, 1990.

The Delhi Administration has set up a scheme by which subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of pollution control equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 in each case is provided.

An effluent treatment plant is being set up in Wazirpur industrial area for which 50 per cent of the cost is being subsidised.

(e) No complaints have been received so far.

(f) Does not arise.

Study of Indistrial Units by KITCO in Kerala

*366. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had engaged the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO) for undertaking a study of industrial units in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether KITCO has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the main findings therein; and

(d) the remedidal measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Science and Technology) has commissioned a study through the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO) on industrial units based on foreign collaborations in Kerala.

(b) to (d). KITCO has submitted a report on the study made by them. The main findings arising out of the report include: though some of the firms were still dependent upon their collaborators in areas like supply of machinery and spares, raw materials, process know-how and testing and certification, the dependence was found to be reducing over the years; this may be accelerated by

improving R&D activities and by Governmental regulations.

Government has evolved several measures for promoting R&D in industry, and for absorption of imported technology. These are being reviewed and modified on the basis of experiences gained. Efforts are made to disseminate widely amongst the industries the findings of the report and the measures evolved by the Government. It is for this purpose that such studies on foreign collaborations including successes, failures, leassons learnt etc. are commissioned, area-wise and for specific sectors of industry.

Allocation to District Planning Boards in Punjab

3992. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the District Planning Board in Punjab for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the amount spent/proposed on various productive and non-productive schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MIISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) As informed by the State Government, a sum of Rs. 14.47 crores as untied funds were placed at the disposal of District Planning Boards in the State during 1989-90. During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 255.50 crores has been earmarked as Devolution to the Districts under various development programmes/schemes decentralised for implementation at District level.

(b) The State Government has indicated that most of the investment is being made in productive sector. The expenditure was and is to be incurred on creation of Capital Assets and on Human Resource Development.

Public Schools

3993. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of so-called Public Schools in East Delhi, their names, location, number of students and names of the Principals;

(b) how many of these schools are recognised and how many schools are still awaiting recognition; and

(c) the reasons for not granting recognition to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The following schools are the schools in East Delhi as per the records of the Delhi Administration, which name themselves as "Public Schools".

(a) The following schools are the schools in East Delhi as per the records of the Delhi Administration, which name themselves as "Public Schools".

Sl. No.	*Name of Public school and location*	*Total numbers of students*	*Name of the Principal*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Takshilla Public School, Jyotinagar, Delhi	594	Sh. G.B.S. Ahluwalia
2.	Crown Public School, Brijpuri	511	Shri P. David
3.	Guru Harkishan Public School, Loni Road	1258	Sh. O.S. Prem
4.	Little Flower Public School, Shivaji Park	1014	Sh. D.R. Patel
5.	Navin Bharati Public School, Balbir Nagar	210	Shri P.S. Atrey
6.	National Victor Public School, Moujpur	1231	Mrs. Krishanwati
7.	Sardar Patel Public School, Karwal Nagar	799	Mohd. Zahid Khan
8.	Canterbury Public School, Yamuna Vihar	366	Smt. U. Mudgal
9.	Shisu Niketan Public School, North Ghonda	434	Smt. Savita Pandey
10.	Shishu Ghayan Public School, Kabool Nagar	66	Sh. B. Sharma

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
11.	K.D. Field Public School, Naveen Shahdara	284	Sh. R.S. Gupta
12.	Vidya Vihar Public School, Naveen Shahdara	288	Smt. Prem Bhatnagar
13.	Anglo Indian Public School, North Ghonda	357	Sh. Har Prashad
14.	Universal Public School, Maujpur	214	Smt. Usha Rani
15.	Akashdweep Public School, Dayalpur	374	Sh. Ajay Vir Singh
16.	Capital Public School, Ganga Vihar	425	Smt. Neeta Singh
17.	S.R. Capital Public School, Naveen Shahdara	292	Smt. S.K. Yadav
18.	Titiksha Public School, Karawal Nagar	437	Smt. Uma Sharma
19.	Babarpur Model Public School, Babarpur	250	Smt. Asha Rani
20.	Lovely Rose Public School, Brijpuri	336	Smt. Shanti Devi
21.	Abhinav Bharati Public School, Uttari Ghonda	170	Smt. Kamlesh

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
22.	Happy Time Public School, Bhajanpura	250	Smt. Raj Rani Sharma
23.	Vishwa Bharati Public School, Ganga Vihar	167	Sh. Tribhuwan Tiwari
24.	S.D. Public School, Bhajanpura	195	Smt. Radha Bai
25.	Dev Public School, Rohtas Nagar	286	Smt. Shashi Sharan
26.	Sunder Public School, Bhajanpura	110	Smt. S. Gupta
27.	Nity Public School, Sabhapur	281	Sh. S. Kumar
28.	lakpat Memorial Public School, Durganagar	140	Smt. Bimla Sharma
29.	Gyan Jyoti Public School, Ganga Vihar	156	Sh. Lata Singh
30.	Shiv Memorial Public School, Gokulpuri	500	Sh. R.S. Rastogi
31.	Plato Public School, Yojna Vihar	387	Smt. S. Sethi
32.	Green Field Public School, Vivek Vihar	2188	Smt. M. Pandey

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
33.	Siddarath Int. Public School, B. Nagar	1485	Smt. Naharya
34.	Angel Public School, Sehdev Gali, Vishwas Nagar	517	Smt. Shashi Raghu
35.	St. Vivekanand Public School, Vivek Vihar	1510	Smt. Bhalla
36.	City Public School, Vishwas Nagar	357	Smt. Gulbahar
37.	Dashmesh Public School, Vivek Vihar	217	Mr. Singh
38.	Sonia Public School, Durgapuri Extension	158	Smt. Sharma
39.	Sang Nursery Public School, Vivek Vihar	310	Smt. S. Sharma
40.	St. Lawrence Public School, Dilshad Garden	257	Smt. Mehra
41.	Aryan Public School, G.T. Road, Dilshad Garden	360	—
42.	Yogaway Public School, Ram Nagar Extension	203	Smt. Gupta
43.	Puneet Public School, Vishwas Nagar	210	Smt. laxmi Sharma

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
44.	Mukta Bharti Public School, Nathu Colony	217	Mr. Devi Singh
45.	Shivhem Public School, Gokul Puri	343	Smt. Mithlesh Rani
46.	New Cambridge Public School, Janak Nagar	320	—
47.	Shakuntlam Public School, Vivek Vihar	278	Smt. Chaudhary
48.	Krishna Budh Public School, Old Seemapuri	247	Smt. Yukti Sharma
49.	Bal Convent Public School, Old Seeemapuri	265	Smt. Sharma
50.	K.V. Vidya Mandir Public School, Mansarover Park	309	Smt. Nanki
51.	Abnev Public School, Dilshad Garden	256	—
52.	Arvind Public School, Durga Puri	316	Smt. Kanta Km. Makkar
53.	Frora Dala Public School, Dilshad Garden	210	Smt. Gupta
54.	D.A.V. Public School, Sareshtha Vihar	217	Smt. Bhatia

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
55.	Guru Hargovind Public School, Hargovind Enclave, Vikas Marg	247	Smt. kaur
56.	Sant Arvind Public School, Anand Vihar	259	—
57.	Rani Sharda Public School, Vishwas Nagar	237	Smt. Bhardwaj
58.	Lovely Public School, New Layalpur	524	Smt. S. Narang Vice-Principal
59.	Bharat National Public School, Brijpuri	481	Smt. K. Kaur
60.	Lovely Public School, Priya Darshani Vihar	540	Smt. S.D. Malik
61.	Vanasthali Public School, Madhu Vihar	341	Smt. Sudesh Kumari
62.	Lakshmi Public School, Lakshmi Nagar	119	Smt. Nirmal Bhasin Vice-Principal
63.	Bal Bhavan Public School, Lakshmi Nagar	300	Smt. Saroj Gupta

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
64.	Universal Public School, Preet Vihar	360	Smt. Manjit Kaur
65.	D.A.V. Public School, Daya Nand Vihar	936	Smt. S. Arora
66.	Bharti Public School, Radhey Shyam Park	371	Smt. Kavita Arora
67.	Modern Montossory Public School, Anarkali, Delhi	351	Smt. Kamlesh Love
68.	Delhi Convent Public School, Pandav Nagar	349	Smt. Asha Arora
69.	Preet Public School, Preet Vihar	206	Smt. S.K. Agarwal
70.	Sunrise Public School, Lakshmi Nagar	212	Smt. S. Bhadwar
71.	Mother Teressa Public School, Preet Vihar	121	Smt. Meeta Jeithy
72.	Green Lite Public School, Geeta Colony	125	Smt. K. Mehandiratta
73.	Bhai Lalo Public School, Geeta Colony	84	Smt. Shashi Bala Arya
74.	Gyan Deep Public School, Shivpuri, Delhi-51	158	Smt. Indira Gupta

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
75.	Ahloon Public School, Mayur Vihar	323	Sh. R.K. Sharma
76.	Florence Public School, Pratap Nagar	445	Smt. Geeta Ravi Kumar
77.	East Point Public School, Preet Vihar	47	—
78.	Lakhi Public School, Mandavali, Fazalpur	125	Smt. Sushma Bhardwaj
79.	Indira Memorial Public School, Mandavali, Fazlpur	103	Shri Gopal Sharma
80.	Biglow Public School, Krishna Nagar	309	Smt. Madhu Gogia
81.	St. Andrews Scot Public School, Jagatpuri	270	Smt. Prem Lata
82.	Mayur Public School, East Vinod Nagar	206	Smt. Shakuntala Rawat
83.	St. Gee Verghees Public School, Kalyanvas	160	Miss Elizabeth Mathew
84.	Career Public School, Jheel	450	Smt. Neeta Bhardwaj
85.	Navjeevan Public School, Gautam Puri	390	Shri Dhan Dev rastogi

Sl. No.	Name of Public school and location	Total numbers of students	Name of the Principal
1	2	3	4
86.	Evergreen Public School, West Azad Nagar	210	Shri Preemi Gram
87.	Greenland Public School, Rajgarh Colony	170	Ms. Radha Gupta
88.	Annu Public School, Gandhi Nagar	158	Mrs. Kanchan
89.	Pooja Public School, Brahmpuri	310	Sh. Manesh Kumar
90.	Gian Sarover Public School, Sahadra	310	Shri Mohan Lal
91.	Brahampuri Public School, Brahampuri	315	Shri S. Singh
92.	Raja Samarak Shiksha Samiti Public School, Krishnanagar	311	Shri Anoop Singh
93.	Bharati Public School, Rajgarh	312	Shri N. Bhatra
94.	Sandhya Public School, Chawahan Bangar, Delhi	340	Smt. Sandhya Devi
95.	Bal Bhavan Public School, Gandhi Nagar	200	Shri G.C. Lagan

(b) and (c). Out of above mentioned 95 schools, 10 are not yet recognised pending completion of various formalities and requirements as provided under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the rules made thereunder.

Army personnel Arrested in Ambala Cantt.

3994. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some army personnel in the Rank of Naiks and Jawans belonging to unit 24 Medium Regiment (S.P) Ambala Cantt., were arrested on 24 February, 1986 at Ambala Cantt.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Only one Naik was arrested and detained in Military custody.

(b) and (c). He was suspected to be involved in extremist activities and was detained in Military custody under Section 125 of the Army Act. Thereafter the matter was investigated after interrogation by civil and intelligence agencies and finally he was dismissed from service under the Army Act on 25.8.86. After his dismissal, he was reported to have been arrested by the civil police, but the case against him was dismissed by the Civil Court, Kurukshetra, and the individual was released. Later, he filed a Civil Writ Petition in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana against his dismissal from service. The case it yet to come up for hearing.

Biotechnology and Third World

3995. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report "Biotechnology and the Third World" according to which some powerful biochemical techniques have come to the help of the gene black-marketeers;

(b) if so, whether Government have noticed any Indian company indulging in black market of genes;

(c) if so,the particulars of such cases detected; and

(d) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) and (d). In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

Study by Scope on Directors of Central Public Enterprises

3996. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study conducted by the Standing conference on Public Enterprises (SCOPE), there is a serious lack of accountability on the part of Government directors of Central Public Enterprises (PSE);

(b) if so, the various aspects relating to accountability approach to decision making, influence and control of Board composition on which the SCOPE has expressed its concern; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The study conducted by the Standing Conference of public Enterprises (SCOPE) does not indicate any serious lack of accountability on the part of the Government Directors of Central public Enterprises, but points out that there is a need for improvement in the system.

(b) and (c). This study has suggested certain measures to obtain desirable objectives and most of these have already been covered by the study conducted by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission (EARC) in the early eighties. Government have accepted the EARC recommendations and the Govt. Directors have been apprised of those.

Criteria for Public Investment in Public Sector Undertakings

3997. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group headed by the former SAIL Chairman has suggested new criteria for public investment in Public Sector Undertakings during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the new criteria suggested for public investment; and

(c) Government's reaction to the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). As part of the exercise initiated by the Planning Commission for formulating the Eighth Plan, a Working Group had been set up on the management of Public Enterprises. This working Group was headed by Shri V. Krishnamurthy, formerly Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited. In its report, the Working Group has, *inter alia*, recommended the following criteria for new public investment:

(i) that such investment is really necessary on grounds of policy or strategy;

(ii) that the draft on Government's budget is minimal;

(iii) that the internal rate of return is good and not just marginal. where a low-return investment is approved, the economic price to be paid for securing the relevant objectives should be clearly recognised;

(iv) that public investment need not mean total ownership by Government; and

(v) that the cost of import substitution should be carefully considered. The question of 'make' or 'buy' should be examined in each case, but with due regard to the full economic implications of either alternative.

(c) The strategies for investment in the Eighth Plan are being formulated. The recommendations of this Working Group will be kept in view while finalizing the details of the Plan.

[*Translation*]

Smuggling of Tendu Leaves

3998. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Tendu' leaves are being smuggled from Chhota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana area of Bihar to West Bengal thereby proving as a detriment to the interests of local people;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a 'Bidi' factory in this region to check this smuggling; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Isolated incidents of smuggling of 'Tendu' leaves to West Bengal have been reported in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana area of Bihar with the involvement of local people.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from State Government, there is no proposal to set up a 'Bidi' factory in the area in the near future due to lack of infrastructural facilities.

[*English*]

Sighting of Black Panther in Garibaband Forest Range

3999. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a block panther, which is known to be a extinct species in Asia, has recently been sighted in the Garibabad forest range of Raipur;

(b) whether the sighting of such a rare animal it considered to be quite unusual in the jungles of Central India; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The black panther is not a species but is a melanotic manifestation of the normal panther. A black panther was sighted a few months back in the Garibaband Forest in Raipur District in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir,. There are very few recorded instances of black panthers being sighted in Central India.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Principals of Delhi Administration

4000. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotions to the grade of Principals in Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi Administration, Delhi are being done for the last many years on ad-hoc basis only;

(b) whether any member of Union Public Service Commission is included in promotion committees; and

(c) whether these promotions are done on seniority basis except in respect of those persons whose annual Confidential Reports carry adverse remarks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Union Public Service Commission is not required to be associated in making purely *ad-hoc* promotions.

(c) These promotions have been made on seniority-cum-fitness basis and are purely *ad-hoc*.

[*English*]

Relaxation in rules for Recruitment and Promotions

4001. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants commission has been exercising power to relax eligibility conditions in the matters of recruitments and promotions of employees in the Commission with the approval of the Union Government;

(b) if not, under what provisions of the University Grants Commission Act or the rules made thereunder the UGC is relaxing such conditions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has been exercising powers vested in the Commission to relax the provisions relating to age limit and qualifications for recruitment, as provided, inter alia, in the University Grants Commission (Recruitment) Rules, 1983. notified by the Government of India on 19th May, 1983.

(c) Does not arise.

UGC Grants to Universities in Kerala

4002. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given by UGC to the Kerala, Calicut, Cochin and Mahatma Gandhi Universities during the current financial year:

(b) whether requests for further/enhanced grants have been received from any of these Universities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). UGC do nc. allocate grants to universities on a year to year basis, but for a Five Year Plan. Accordng to the information furnished by the University Grants, Commission, Universities in Kerala were provided following grants during the 7th Five year Plan:-

Name of the University	*(Rs. in lakh)* *Grants released in the 7th Plan*
Calicut University, Calicut	205.47
Cochin University, Cochin	347.03
Kerala University, Trivandrum	381.98
Gandhiji University, Kottayam	53.85

Gandhiji University became eligible to receive grants from the UGC with effect from the year 1988-89 only. The UGC has received 8th Five Year Plan proposals from a

the Universities in Kerala. The Commission has not finalised 8th Plan proposals of the Universities. However, the 8th Plan allocations are not expected to be less than the allocation for the 7th Plan.

[*Translation*]

UGC Fellowships

4003. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding attempts of some persons to get UGC Fellowships by fraud in Ghaziabad district in 1989-90;

(b) whether University Grants Commission has investigated the matter; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government do not seem to have received any complaint concerning alleged fraud in grant of UGC Fellowships in Ghaziabad. According to information furnished by UGC, the Commission has also not received any complaints in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Atomic Accelerator Structures Near Vasant Kunj, New Delhi

4004. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have built an Atomic Accelerator structures and selected facilities near residential colony of Vasant Kunj, JNU students Hostels and Staff Residential accommodation in New Delhi;

(b) if so, full details of this establishment;

(c) whether Government have taken into account possibility of serious danger to the Delhi population, water and electric supply in the event of any accident as also due to levels of radiation generated by this unit specially on infants etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Department of Atomic Every has not built any Atomic Accelerator or related structures near Vasant Kunj, JNU Campus, New Delhi. However, a Pelletron Accelerator Facility is being set up in the above location by the Nuclear Science Centre of University Grants Commission.

(b) The setting up of the above facility is dealt with by the Directorate, Nuclear Science Centre, JNU Campus. P. B. No. 10502, New Delhi-110067.

(c) and (d). These Accelerator facilities are totally safe and do not pose any danger to the population around, water or electric supply. It may be clarified that the Facility in question is a low energy accelerator and not a reactor.

[*Translation*]

Employment Card

4005. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any scheme to issue employment cards;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof:

(c) whether there was any such scheme earlier also; and

(d) if so, the difference between the previous and the present schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is at present a practice of workers in certain sectors of employment being given an identity card which enables them and their dependents to have access to welfare/social security benefits and ensures their safety and protection. For instance, there is a provision in the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978 that the owner of an establishment, factory or contractor engaged in the manufacture of beedis shall issue to every employee an identity card. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 also provides for issue of employment cards by the contractor to the employees. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 provides for the issue of a pass-book to every Inter-State migrant workmen.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Schemes for Poor

4006. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any new economic schemes to lift people above poverty line;

(b) if so the details of the schemes; and

(c) the targets fixed under such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government expects to have a comprehensive programme for economic upliftment of the poor, primarily through maximising productive employment opportunities. Details would be incorporated in the Eighth Five Year Plan Document.

Expansion of Midhani

4007. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the turnover of metallurgical materials in Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited at Hyderabad in 1989-90;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand MIDHANI unit of Hyderabad to meet the export orders; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The sales turn over of metallurgical products of Mishri Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90 was Rs. 41.69 crores (Provisional).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Forest Villages in Madhya Pradesh

4008. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any scheme to the Union Government for development of 1345 forest villages of the State dominated by tribals and Scheduled Castes;

(b) the estimated cost of the proposed scheme and the amount sanctioned by the Union Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether Union Government have not given any grants after 1988-89; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No such scheme has been received by the Central Government from Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Central Government is not implementing any scheme for development of forest villages in the 7th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Special Assistance to Manufacturers of Electronic Goods

4009. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give more importance to production of electronic goods and encouragement to electronic industry;

(b) whether Government propose to give special assistance and incentives to start such industries; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of large scale electronic units in Kerala in public sector and private sector; and

(d) whether Government propose to start some new electronic goods producing factories in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government have already initiated a number of measures to promote and encourage the electronic industry. Details are given in the attached Statement - I.

(b) to (c). The details of large scale electronic units in Kerala in public sector and private sector alongwith the items they are licensed to manufacture are given in statement - II.

(d) There is no specific proposal with the Government to start new electronic units in Kerala, at present. Applications as received will be considered favourably on merits.

STATEMENT - I

The following specific policy measures have been taken to promote the electronic industry in the country:-

1. For a number of categories, "broad-based" licences are issued.

2. The electronic components industry has been delicensed.

3. The import of technology and foreign collaboration are permitted in all areas of electronics Units having foreign equity less

than 40% allowed in all areas.

4. Development of small scale industry is being encouraged. Approvals for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45 lakhs.

5. In order to achieve economies of scale in certain key areas, certain components which were reserved for small scale sector have been dereserved.

6. In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempt from clearance under sections 21 and 22 of MRTP Act.

7. The private sector units are permitted to manufacture telephones, EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, data communication terminals, etc. In addition, certain switching equipment below 2000 lines and transmission equipment below 120 voice/data channels are also allowed in the private sector. Other telecommunication items can also be taken up by the private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least 51% equity shares.

8. For computer industry, the emphasis is on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increasing indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

9. A new software policy has been announced to encourage production and export of software. As per policy and subsequent decisions by the Government, the various incentives are given to software industry in terms of import of hardware for export purpose, blanket exchange permit for foreign exchange for marketing expenses abroad, setting up of joint ventures in India and acquiring companies abroad, import of software under OGL and software export through data communication links.

10. The Department of Electronics is setting up Software Technology Parks at Bhubaneshwar, Pune and Bangalore to cater to the needs of Software Development units for 100% export of software through Data Communication Links.

STATEMENT–II

Large Scale Electronic Units in Kerala Unitwise Production for the year 1989

Sl. No.	*Manufacturer's Name*	*Item Name*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Astral Watches Limited (TDM Unit), Kasaragod	Tape Deck Mechanism
2.	BPL India Limited, Palghat	B/W TV, CTV, Defibrillators
3.	BPL Sanyo Technologies Limited, Palghat	Radio Cassette Recorders B/W TV.
4.	BPL Systems and Projects Limited, Palghat	Cassette Tape Recorders/Players, Electronic EPABX, Electronic Four Wire Group Selectors, Powerline Carrier Eqpt/Accessories, Powerline Protective Relaying Eqpt, Electronic Telephone Instruments, Multilayer and Plated Through Hole PCBS
5.	Century Peripherals Limited, Calicut	Floppy Diskettee
6.	Cuardian Controls Limited, Cochin	Relays
7.	Eddy Current Controls (India) Limited, Chalakudy	Tacho Generators, Eddy Clutches with Electronic Regulators

Sl. No.	Manufacturer's Name	Item Name
1	2	3
8.	Guardian Controls Limited, Cochin	Professional Grade Relays
9.	Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Palghat	Electronic Exchanges
10.	Keltron Component Complex Limited, Cannanore	Al El Capacitors
11.	Keltron Controls, Trivandrum	Water/Gas Quality Analysers, Programming Logic Controllers, Electro Pneumatic Converters, Electronic Transmitters, Binary Process Controllers, Binary Process Monitors, Panel Mounted Instruments, Pneumatic Actuators, Panels and Consoles, Analog Electronic Control Modules, Data Acquisition System Modules, Distributed Digital Control Systems.
12.	Keltron Counters Limited, Trivandrum	Panel Generators, Azimuth Indicators, 4 Shift Counters, Electro Magnetic Counters, Low Cost Counters, Measuring Counters, Revolution Counters, Stroke Counters, Aoht Kit B, Bims, Collector Ring Box/Slip Ring Box, Mounting of Reduction Gear Unit, Spares, Textile Counters, Speedometers, Digit

Sl. No.	Manufacturer's Name	Item Name
1	2	3
		Wheels, Mounting Brackets/Socket Assemblies, Electromag Transmitter
13.	Keltron Crystals Limited, Cannanore	Digital Electronic Watches Quartz Crystals for Watches and Clocks, Quartz Crystals for Communication
14.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Limited, Kuttipuram	Thermistors, Ceramic Capacitors
15.	Keltron Magnetics Limited, Cannanore	Uninteruptable Power Supply Systems, Servo Controlled Voltage Stabilisers, CTV Delay Lines
16.	Keltron Power Devices Limited, Trichur	Power Transistors
17.	Keltron Rectifiers Limited, Trichur	Traction and Industrial Electronics, Traction and Industrial Rectifiers
18.	Keltron Resistors Limited, Cannanore	Carbon Film Resistors, Metal Film Resistors
19.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Calicut	B/W TV

Sl. No.	Manufacturer's Name	Item Name
1	2	3
20.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum	B/W TV, CTV, CCTV Camera Parts, Staic Inverters, Variable Speed Drives, MP Based Systems, PCM Multiplexing Terminals, Directv Reception Systems, Radio Network Terminals, Studio Broadcasting Eqpt., Electronic Eqpt. for Defence, PCBS
21.	Microwave Product (India) Limited, Trichur	PCBS
22.	OEN Connectors Limited, Cochin	Circular Connectors, Float Cable Connectors, Rack and Panel Connectors, Printed Circuit Board Connectors, Heavy Duty Connectors, Terminal Connectors
23.	OEN Micro Systems Limited, Cochin	Options for Terminals, Printers, Video Terminals, Floppy Disc Drives, Prom Programmes, Key Boards, Computer Peripherals
24.	Sidkel Television Limited, Manjeri	B/W TV, CTV
25.	Tata Keltron Limited, Palghat	Push Button Telephones

Sl. No.	Manufacturer's Name	Item Name
1	2	3
26.	Transmatic Systems Limited, Trivandrum	In Circuit Emulators, MP Based Terminal Converters, Daisy Wheel and Dotmatrix Printers
27.	United Electrical Industries Limited, Quilon	Carbon Film Resistors. Plastic Film Capacitors.

11. Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. For component industry, the duty on raw materials, parts & semi-finished goods have been rationalised.

12. The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increasing production.

13. Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, quality, safety and quality of services.

14. Various projects have been initiated by the Technology Development Council, National Radar Council, National Micro-electronics Council and Electronic Materials Development Council (EMDC) with a view to promote innovation, product design and development and technology development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy electronics industry.

15. Various research centres and laboratories such as the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, National Centre for Software Technology, Centre for Development of Telematics, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) for Development of Material and several Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R&D in well identified areas, which is also a measure for developing self reliant industrial base.

16. The import policy is periodically reviewed to promote usage of items for which production capacities have been set up.

17. Cash Compensatory Support (SCS) of 12% of FOB export value is available on export of electronic component and equipment. CCS on Computer Software is 10% of the net foreign exchange earnings.

18. Import Replenishment (REP) on export of electronic equipment and components is available at the rate of 20% of FOB export value. On export of Computer Software REP Licence value is 10% of net foreign exchange earnings.

19. Electronics Sector has been covered under the Simplified Brand Rate Fixation Scheme.

20. Three Indian Laboratories, viz. Electronics Regional Test Laboratories located at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay respectively set up under the Department of Electronics have been authorised by International Electrotechnical Commission for Quality Assessment of Electronic Components (IECQ), Geneva as Independent Test Laboratories (ITL) which can test and certify electronic components for export to 24 Member countries including USA. USSR, Japan, South Korea, FRG, UK and other European countries. 22.32

Introduction of computers in Schools

4010. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in the country, State-wise in which computer is proposed to be introduced or have been introduced; and

(b) the number of schools out of those which are situated in rural areas, particularly in the Western U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) 2,598 secondary/higher secondary schools have been selected under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools Project for installation of computers. A statement giving State/Union Territory-wise break up of these schools is attached

(b) Information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

List of States/Union Territories indicating the Number of Schools Covered Under Class Project during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	*Name of State/Union Territory*	*No. of Schools allocated during*					
		1984-85	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	25	38	44	24	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	2	2	1	1
3.	Assam	10	21	18	34	16	13
4.	Bihar	11	31	31	41	21	15
5.	Gujarat	15	27	29	42	24	16
6.	Haryana	5	13	15	16	9	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	9	11	4	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	8	9	16	8	6

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during					
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Karnataka	10	20	28	42	24	16
10.	Kerala	10	18	17	30	17	12
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15	44	23	33	17	13
12.	Maharashtra	18	44	46	67	36	26
13.	Manipur	2	4	3	—	3	1
14.	Meghalaya	2	4	3	2	1	1
15.	Mizoram	1	2	2	3	2	1
16.	Nagaland	2	4	3	3	1	1
17.	Orissa	10	19	25	36	21	14
18.	Punjab	10	24	22	31	17	12

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during					
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Rajasthan	10	24	25	32	17	12
20.	Sikkim	2	4	2	2	1	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	16	27	30	42	24	16
22.	Tripura	2	2	2	3	2	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27	63	51	69	38	27
24.	West Bengal	20	39	42	66	35	26
25.	Goa	2	2	2	4	2	1
26.	A & N Islands	—	3	2	2	1	1
27.	Chandigarh Admn.	3	2	3	2	—	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2	2	2	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during					
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Delhi Administration	20	12	12	19	10	7
30.	Lakshadweep	—	2	2	2	1	2
31.	Pondicherry	1	2	2	2	1	1
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	-	-	—	1
	Total	248	501	500	700	378	271

Additional allocation to Museums in Country

4011. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major museums in the country and the details thereof;

(b) the amount of grants given to those museums in the last three years (year-wise and museum-wise);

(c) whether there is a need to sanction more funds to those museums as they have to spend a lot in the collection of materials and also to preserve them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to make additional allocation to those museums in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Museum is a State subject under the constitution of India. There are about 400 Museums in the Country and grant-in-aid are given by the Central/State Government from time to time. However, funds given by Department of Culture to the following five Museums of National importance are as follows:-

Name	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1. National Museum, New Delhi.	294.00	257.02	362.00
2. Indian Museum, Calcutta.	107.90	127.75	187.00
3. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.	103.25	97.00	133.00
4. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.	46.99	61.70	103.60
5. Allahabad Museum	40.00	43.90	25.00

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Kanchenjunga National Park

4012. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikkim Government has prepared a plan for development of the Kanchenjunga National Park to save some near extinct species including the Red Panda, Musk Deer, and Snow Leopard;

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan and its estimated cost; and

(c) whether the plan has been approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). The Khangchendzonga National Park, which harbours among other animals the Red Panda, Musk Deer and Snow Leopard, was notified by the State Government as a national park in 977.

This national park is managed by the State Government keeping in view the requirements of affording protection to the flora and fauna found in the notified area. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Government in this behalf. the State Government was provided the following Central assistance in the last 3 years:-

(i)	1987-88	Rs. 1.31 lakhs
(ii)	1988-89	Rs. 7.08 lakhs
(iii)	1989-90	Rs. 12.92 lakhs

The allocation to the Khangchendzonga National Park is made on a annual basis on the request for assistance received from the State Government. Keeping in view the request of the State Government for Central assistance and the availability of funds, Rs. 13.90 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for the Khangchendzonga National Park for the year 1990-91.

Encroachment on Land of Golconda Fort

4013. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands of the Golconda Fort, a historical tourist spot in Andhra Pradesh, is being encroached; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to evict such encroachers and preventive measures to curb such encroachments in future?

THE MINISTER OS STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No fresh case of encroachment in the protected area has been reported. However, for the removal of the encroachments which has taken place in the past the matter was taken up with the State/District authorities. To check new construction the Government land within the fort has been specifically brought under the purview of protection besides declaring the private land as prohibited under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (AMASR Act, 1958).

Modernisation of availability of Transport

4014. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether much stress has been laid on modernising the availability of transport in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated. The various aspects of transport development including modernisation will be given due consideration subject to the availability of resources while finalising the Eighth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Development Fund for Indigenisation of Defence Items

4015. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 1 crore development fund for indigenisation of defence items in the country has been set up recently;

(b) if so, the main purpose of this fund;

(c) whether any Committee has been set up to grant and sanction the purchase of the defence items and utilise this fund; and

(d) if so, to what extent that will help the defence goods production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A proposal is under consideration for development of vital parts required for initial maintenance of newly imported equipment.,

(b) The purpose of the fund is to undertake indigenous development of vital spare parts required for initial maintenance of of newly inducted imported equipments so that development action can be taken without awaiting firm indents from the users.

(c) No, Sir. The fund will be allocated by Director General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) based on the merit of each case.

(d) This will help in taking advance action for indigenous development of vital spare parts.

Letters From MPs

4016. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 may, 1990 to Unstarred Question o. 7735 regarding letters from MPs and state:

(a) how many of the pending letters have since been replied finally and reasons for not replying the remaining letters;

(b) the reasons for not following the laid down guidelines as to how to deal with the letters of the MPs; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies to the remaining letters?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of the 53 pending letters, 22 have since been replied to. The remaining letters are pending as these require collection of information from other Ministries/Organisations.

(b) The guidelines for prompt disposal of latters received from Members of Parliament are being followed.

(c) Every effort is made to send final replies to Members of Parliament as expeditiously as possible.

Contract Work in Atomic Power Plants in Rajasthan

4017. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some work in the radiation zones of the Atomic Power Plants in Rajasthan are being carried out through contractors, if so, specify the type of work and the number of people engaged by the contractors for such work during the last five years;

(b) Whether any particulars of the workers engaged by the contractors have been kept by the Government (at present) or Nuclear Power Corporation and whether any monitoring of the health conditions of such workers are carried out; and

(c) if so, the details of health checks made in relation to the number of workers engaged in such jobs along with results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the maintenance jobs of the plant are carried out through contractors to meet the peak load of work during annual shutdowns of each unit which is taken alternatively. The details of manpower used in

contract work for the last five years are as follows:

Year	*Total Manpower used by contractors*
1985	81
1986	223
1987	237
1988	98
1989	225

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The workers engaged by the contractors are given film badges for monitoring the radiation dose received by them at RAPS. The records of the radiation dose received by the workers engaged by the contractors are maintained. The standards for monitoring the health of these workers including medical examination are the same as those for the regular staff. The medical examination reports are also maintained. Detailed safeguards and procedures existence to ensure remedical measures for radiation dosages received, if any, beyond permissible limits.

Tiger Reserve in Phulbani in Orissa

4018. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Tiger Reserve in Phulbani district of Orissa comprising of the forests of Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts; and

(b) if so, whether the said Tiger reserve would be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to set up a tiger Reserve in Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalabandi districts of Orissa.

ASI Projects in Orissa

4019. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of ancient monuments in Orissa are in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the district-wise details;

(c) the schemes undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India in the State to preserve and maintain these monuments during the last three years;

(d) whether the progress of these works in not up to the mark; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to complete them within the time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) to (e). Maintenance and conservation of the monuments declared to be of national importance is a continuous process. Besides preservation and conservation of the monuments, keeping in view their needs and the archaeological norms, special conservation works were carried out successfully in respect of the following monuments under Action Plan.

1. Sun Temple, Konark
2. Lord Jagannath Temple Complex, Puri
3. Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar
4. Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar
5. Papnasani Tank, Bhubaneswar
6. Bakeswar Temple, Bhubaneswar
7. Udaigiri and Khandagiri Complexes.

VCRs/VCPs by Foreign Companies

4020. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have offered to manufacture VCRs and VCPs in India:

(b) if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). No offer has been received directly from any foreign company to manufacture VCRs/VCPs in India. However, the following three Private sector companies have been given approval for manufacture of VCRs/VCPs in technical & financial collaboration with foreign companies:

Sl. No.	*Name of Company*	*Foreign Collaborator*
1.	M/s. BPL-Sanyo Ltd.	M/s. Sanyo Electric Corpn., Japan.
2.	M/s Kalyani Sharp of India Ltd.	M/s. Sharp Corpn., Japan.
3.	M/s. Videocon VCR Ltd.	M/s. Toshiba Corpn., Japan.

UGC Scheme for Coaching Minority Students

4021. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI ABDUL SAMAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any UGC scheme for coaching minority students to enable them to compete on equal terms for various competitive and entrance examinations;

(b) the names of Universities/Colleges which are participating in the UGC scheme of coaching students belonging to minority communities;

(c) whether the gains and achievements of the Scheme have been reviewed;

(d) the number of students coached during the last three years, year-wise and examination-wise and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) the number of students coached who were successful in the examination for which they were coached during the last three years, year-wise and examination - wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of Universities/Colleges participating in the UGC Scheme of coaching students belonging to minority communities in given in Statement-1.

(c) UGC appointed a Committee in 1986 to assess the implementation of the Scheme of coaching classes for minorities and suggest measures for its effective implementation. The Committee recommended to restructure the scheme so as to have Regional Resource Centres for preparation of textual materials, provision for library facilities and a forum for group discussion. It also recommended for training for coordinators and wider publicity to the Scheme.

(d) and (e). The details are given in Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I

List of Universities/Colleges Participating in the UGC Scheme of Coaching Classes

UNIVERSITIES

1. Agra University, Agra(U.P.).
2. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligharh (U.P.).
3. Allahabad University, Allahabad (U.P.).
4. Bangalore University, Bangalore (Karnataka).
5. Bhopal University, Bhopal (M.P.).
6. Calicut University, Calicut (Kerala).
7. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.).
8. Gauhati University, Gauhati (Assam).
9. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (U.P.).
10. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
11. Jammu University, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir.
12. Kashmir University, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.
13. L. N. Mithila University, Dharbhanga (Bihar).
14. Lucknow University, Lucknow (U.P.).
15. M.D. University, Rohtak, Haryana.
16. Meerut University, Meerut (U. P.).
17. Nagpur University, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
18. Osmania University, Hyderabad (A.P.).
19. Patna University, Patna (Bihar).
20. South Gujarat University, Surat (Gujarat).

COLLEGES

1. D. N. K. B. (P.G.) Degree College, Akbarpur, Faizabad (UP).
2. Gandhi Faizan (P.G.) College, Shahajabanpur (U.P).
3. Govt. College Kasargod, Dist. Kasargod, Kerala.
4. Hamidia Girls Degree College, Allahabad.

5. Keramat Hussain Muslim girls Degree College, Lucknow (U.P.).

6. Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Gonda (U.P.).

7. M.E.S. Kalladi College, Mannarghat, Kerala.

8. N.S.S. College, Manjeri, Distt. Malappuram, Kerala.

9. Lucknow Christian Degree College, Lucknow (U.P.).

10. N. P. Arts and Commerce College, Keshed, Distt. Junagarh (Gujarat).

11. Rajah Serfoji Govt. College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu,

12. St. Mary's College, Saultan Dattery, Distt. Calicut, Kerala.

13. Zamorin's Guravayurappan College, Calicut, Kerala.

14. Sree Narayana College, Matika, Dist. Trichur, Kerala.

15. Saifia College, Bhopal (M.P.).

16. D.A.V. College, Jalandhar, Punjab.

17. Shibli National College, Azamgarh (U.P.).

18. Farook College, Calicut, Kerala.

19. Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.

20. Anvar-Ul-Uloom College, New Mallepatty, Hyderabad.

21. Govt. College, Malerkotla, Punjab.

22. Anjuman-E-Islam's Nehru Arts, Science and Commerce College, Hubli.

23. Halim Muslim Degree College, Kanpur.

24. Sir Syed College, Teliparamtra, Kerala.

25. M. E. S. Ponnani College, Ponnani, Kerala.

26. M.E.S. Mampad College, Mallapuram.

STATEMENT–II

Year	*No. of Examinations of different categories like IAS/Central & State Services/ Stenography/Banking etc.*	*No. of Candidates coaded*	*No. of Candidates successful*	*Expenditure*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1987-88	384*	5,918	511	Rs. 14,50,838.00
1988-89	324*	5,909	212	Rs. 20,49,010.00
1989-90	242**	5,334	93	Rs. 23,38,267.00

* Includes duplication of examinations.

** Upto March, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Admission in Delhi University Colleges

4022. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that instead of giving admissions to meritorious students many colleges of Delhi University are admitting students having less percentage from the back-door in the name of sports;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard and whether Government propose to take any action to ensure admissions to meritorious students; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The University of Delhi has issued certain guidelines with regard to admissions in Colleges this year. The guidelines inter-alia provide that admissions should be made on merit on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination. The guidelines also provide that not more 5% of seats, separately both in Honours and pass Courses, except in Engineering and other courses where there is an admission test or where there are centralised admissions, should be filled on the basis of sports and co-curricular distinctions. According to the information furnished by the University, the Colleges are following these guidelines.

Admissions against the sports quota are finalised by each College on the recommendations of a Sports Admission Committee constituted for the purpose by the respective Colleges in accordance with the criteria and procedure laid down in the guidelines. The University has informed that it has not received any specific complaints about wrong admissions being made in Colleges on the basis of sports.

[*English*]

Western Ghat Project in Kerala

4023. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken in Kerala under the Western Ghat Development Project;

(b) the funds allocated and spent during last two years in this regard; and

(c) the aim of the Western Ghat development projects in Kerala;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Soil Conservation. Minor Irrigation, Dairy Development including pasture Development, Fisheries Development, Forestry Schemes including affore-station in Watersheds and other Agricultural Programmes including Sericulture, Water Supply and Foot Bridges are the important Programmes undertaken under Western Ghats Development programme in Kerala.

(b) Allocation and Expenditure for the Western Ghats Development Programme in Kerala in 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given below:

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Year	*Outlay*	*Expenditure*
1988-89	430.00	385.58
1989-90	567.95	544.80

(c) The aim of the Western Ghat Development Projects in Kerala is eco-development and eco-preservation of the Western Ghats Region of the State.

Higher Studies in USSR

4024. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any knowledge or control over agencies/institutions sending students abroad for higher studies;

(b) the institutions functioning in Delhi for sending students to Moscow for higher studies; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the students are not duped by such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information available with this Department, the Indo-Soviet Medical Education, Care and Research Foundation had established a joint venture with International Relations Servicing Centre on behalf of USSR State Committee for Public Education for selecting Indian students for higher studies in various disciplines in USSR. The Foundation has recently approached Ministry of External Affairs for recognition. Government is keeping a watch on the activities of this Foundation to see that there is no violation of Indian laws. In cases where it comes to notice of Government that students are being cheated or misguided by any educational institution cautionary public notices are issued and appropriate penal action also taken under relevant laws.

Assistance for Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries

4025. SHRI SHRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance is being provided for the development of wildlife sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance sanctioned in last three years for the development of wildlife sanctuaries in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of Central assistance sanctioned in the last 3 years for the development of wildlife sanctuaries in Karnataka state under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Assistance for development of Sanctuaries" is as follows:

Year	*Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)*
1. 1987-88	21.30
2. 1988-89	39.16
3. 1989-90	37.57
Total	98.03

Fossils Affairs in Punjab University

4026. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

about the 'fossils affair' in the Punjab University concerning forgery about Himalayan fossils actually imported from abroad by the geologists in the university;

(b) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed and action taken against those involved; and

(c) if not, the actual state of affairs and the steps taken for conducting inquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information received from Punjab University, the first indication about the 'fossils affair' came to the notice of the University in April, 1989. On the request of the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) sent a team consisting of two eminent Geologists to examine the matter and make its recommendations. The team visited the University from 21st to 23rd Sept., 1989 and had prolonged discussions with Scientists. The team recommended that a scientific expedition should visit a few localities at the earliest to resolve the dispute in regard to the authenticity of fossil occurrences and allegation of recycling. The details of the expedition were finalised and according to information available the expedition team has since left for visiting the locations under the leadership of Prof. A.S.Paintal, eminent scientist.

Development of Tamralipta Rural Museum, Midnapore (West Bengal)

4027. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released so far for the development of the Tamralipta Rural Museum, Midnapore District, West Bengal; and

(b) the details of the proposals for the development of this Museum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Tamralipta rural Museum Midnapore District was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,000/- on receipt of its proposals for publication purposes, out of which a sum of Rs. 18,750/- was released as first instalment on 4.3.1989. Utilisation Certificate for the amount released has now been received from the Museum and on that basis the second instalment of Rs. 37,500/- is being released.

Manufacture of Missiles by Pakistan

4028. SHRIMATI PREMLABAI CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has started indigenous manufacture of portable, laser-guided, swedish missile RBS-70;

(b) if so, the capabilities of this missile; and

(c) its likely effects on India's defence preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports which suggest that Pakistan has started assembly of RBS-70 Missiles, which are close range portable surface-to-air missiles. They have a range of about 5 Kms against high speed targets and 6 Kms against low speed targets.

(c) Our operational plans, which are updated from time to time, take into account all developments in our security environment.

Conduct Rules for Government Officials

4029. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the conduct rules for Government officials with respect to giving interviews to the Press touching on extraneous subjects;

(b) whether there are strict conduct rules on giving press interviews which touch on political subjects or political speculations;

(c) the maximum liable punishment for violation of such rules by government officials; and

(d) the details of rules and punishment which can be given to government officials who violate such conduct rules?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government instructions of 1967 below Rule 11 of C.C.S. (Conduct) rules, 1964 provide that Ministers, Secretaries and other officers, especially authorised by the Minister, are permitted to give information or be accessible to the representatives of the press. They do not need prior permission. Government servants are prohibited from making any statement to the press which may have the effect of an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the Government.

(c) and (d). For any violating of Conduct Rules, Suitable disciplinary action can be taken by the competent authority and the quantum of punishment is tc be decided by it taking into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each individual case.

[*Translation*]

Sanction for Jodhpur Lift Water Supply Scheme

4030. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission propose to sanction Rs. 9.54 crore for Jodhpur Lift Canal Water Supply Scheme under the Border Area Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when this amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). The progress of implementation of the project was, on review, found to be slow. The Government of Rajasthan was required to furnish full details of the project work done, proposed time-schedule for completion, funding requirements, proposals for tariff restructuring etc. Consideration of assistance would, among other factors, depend upon the details furnished.

Funds to Remove Unemployment

4031. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Planning Commission to remove unemployment among rural educated and unskilled uneducated unemployed persons in the country for the period 1990-91, State-wise; and

(b) the details of vocations in which educated and uneducated rural unemployed persons are likely to get employment and their likely number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The State-wise allocations for 1990-91 for the two major special employment programmes in the rural areas namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are given in the statement-I and II.

(b) The number of beneficiaries likely to be covered under I.R.DP. and the likely employment generation under J.R.Y. during 1990-91 are given in Annexures I & II respectively. Details of vocations in which the rural unemployed are likely to get employment and the corresponding numbers are not available.

STATEMENT–I

Integrated Rural Development Programme Physical and Financial targets for 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the States/UTs*	*Central share*	*State share*	*Total allocation*	*Target (in Nos.)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2751.453	2751.453	5502.906	174916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	234.720	234.720	469.440	14922
3.	Assam	751.461	751.461	1502.922	43261
4.	Bihar	5512.947	5512.947	11025.894	350469
5.	Goa	48.900	48.900	97.800	3109
6.	Gujarat	1133.049	1133.049	2266.098	72030
7.	Haryana	271.129	271.129	542.258	17236
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.071	97.071	194.142	6171

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central share	State share	Total allocation	Target (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	J & K	135.564	135.564	271.128	8618
10.	Karnataka	1722.168	1722.168	3444.336	109482
11.	Kerala	935.561	935.561	1871.122	59476
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3648.520	3648.520	7297.040	231944
13.	Maharashtra	2947.268	2947.268	5894.536	187364
14.	Manipur	21.757	21.757	43.514	1383
15.	Meghalaya	65.272	65.272	130.544	4149
16.	Mizoram	97.800	97.800	195.600	6217
17.	Nagaland	102.690	102.690	205.380	6528
18.	Orissa	1802.503	1802.503	3605.006	114589
19.	Punjab	229.287	229.287	458.574	14576

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central share	State share	Total allocation	Target (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	1757.315	1757.315	3514.630	111716
21.	Sikkim	19.560	19.560	39.120	1243
22.	Tamil Nadu	2470.282	2470.282	4940.564	157041
23.	Tripura	76.987	76.987	153.974	4894
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7363.985	7363.985	14727.970	468144
25.	West Bengal	3077.811	3077.811	6155.622	195663
26.	A & N Islands	48.900	—	48.900	1554
27.	Chandigarh	9.780	—	9.780	—
28.	D & N Haveli	9.780	—	9.780	311
29.	Delhi	48.900	—	48.900	1554
30.	Daman & Diu	19.560	—	19.560	622

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central share	State share	Total allocation	Target (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Lakshadweep	48.900	—	48.900	1554
32.	Pondicherry	39.120	—	39.120	1243
	All India	137500.000	37275.06	74775.060	2371979

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

Physical and financial targets for 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	*State/UTs*	*Central*	*State*	*Total*	*Employment target (Lakh mandays)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15332.96	3833.24	19166.20	919.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	264.54	66.13	330.67	11.40
3.	Assam	4091.67	1022.92	5114.59	122.75
4.	Bihar	30773.42	7693.36	38466.78	1125.86
5.	Goa	285.82	71.45	357.27	11.91
6.	Gujarat	6472.57	1618.14	8090.71	242.72
7.	Haryana	1541.46	385.36	1926.82	37.60

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central	State	Total	Employment target (Lakh mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	908.22	227.06	1135.28	33.68
9.	J&K	1289.21	322.30	1611.51	61.68
10.	Karnataka	9647.76	2411.94	12059.70	570.87
11.	Kerala	5116.95	1279.24	6396.19	244.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21122.00	5280.50	26402.51	1156.31
13.	Maharashtra	16339.87	4084.97	20424.83	859.99
14.	Manipur	339.06	84.77	423.83	9.83
15.	Meghalaya	396.73	99.18	495.91	18.98
16.	Mizoram	167.12	41.78	208.91	4.48
17.	Nagaland	425.26	106.32	531.58	21.26

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central	State	Total	Employment target (Lakh mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Orissa	10475.94	2618.99	13094.93	672.97
19.	Punjab	1340.52	335.13	1675.65	31.72
20.	Rajasthan	10244.22	2561.06	12805.28	523.55
21.	Sikkim	154.83	38.71	193.53	7.91
22.	Tamil Nadu	13778.93	3444.73	17223.66	688.95
23.	Tripura	440.39	110.10	550.49	19.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40874.62	10218.66	51093.28	1703.11
25.	West Bengal	17429.55	4357.39	21786.93	643.16
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	156.56	—	156.56	4.44
27.	Chandigarh	38.81	—	38.81	1.08

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central	State	Total	Employment target (Lakh mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.99	—	84.99	3.47
29.	Daman & Diu	50.07	—	50.07	1.61
30.	Delhi	184.18	—	184.18	5.12
31.	Lakshadweep	78.49	—	78.49	2.62
32.	Pondicherry	153.25	—	153.25	5.87
		210000.00	52313.41	262313.40	9770.52

[*English*]

English Medium Schools

4032. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 August, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 1039 regarding abolition of English medium schools and state:

(a) the number of English medium schools running in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether there is an increase in their number;

(c) whether the English medium schools are producing rootless elites contrary to the Directive Principles of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to Delhi Administration, there are 398 English medium schools in Union Territory of Delhi. These include both aided and un-aided schools.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No categorical answer to the question, as to whether any particular type of person is produced by English medium schools, is possible. However, the Government is not in favour of any elitist aberrations.

The Education Commission (1964-66) and the National Policy on Education (1986) have recommended that measures should be taken in the direction of the Common School System. The Neighbourhood School Concept is one of the steps towards realisation of this goal. Present Government's attitude is very positive on this vital point. The Government would like to bring the existing schools, as early as possible, under the Neighbourhood School Concept with a view to effecting egalitarianism in School Education.

Maintenance of a broad commonality in good standards in the Schools has been sought to be achieved by the following ways:—

(i) Making available to all the schools a broadly uniform pattern of syllabi/textbooks designed on the basis of National Curricular Framework for elementary, secondary and higher secondary education brought out by the NCERT.

(ii) Requiring all the schools sending their students for Board Examinations to be affiliated to the concerned State Board, the CBSE or the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, as the case may be and thereby to follow the syllabi/textbooks prescribed by the respective Board designed on the basis of the National Curricular Framework.

(iii) Improving the physical facilities and other educational inputs in schools through a number of Central Sponsored Schemes and programmes.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

4033. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of such Vidyalayas to be set up there during the next three years;

(c) whether the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in these districts is in conformity with the number of persons in the armed/ para military forces; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to open more Vidyalayas there in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh is given below:—

Sl. No.	*District*		
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Pauri Garhwal	—	02
2.	Dehradun	—	13
3.	Chemoli	—	01
4.	Tehri Garhwal	—	01
5.	Uttar Kashi	—	01
6.	Nainital	—	05
7.	Almora	—	02
8.	Pithorgarh	—	01
	Total	—	26

(b) to (d). No decision has been taken so far to open new Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan opens new Kendriya Vidyalayas every year depending upon the availability of resources and suitability of proposal received from the sponsoring agencies.

Cleaning of Rivers in Lines of Ganga Action Plan

4034. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch cleaning of any other rivers in the country on the model of the Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Proposals for cleaning rivers in the country on the model of the Ganga Action Plan can be considered depending upon availability of funds.

Physical Education Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

4035. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the avenues of promotion available to the Physical Education Teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalayas who are possessing Master Degree in Physical Education;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce Physical Education as an elective subject in the Senior Secondary classes in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). There is, at present, no promotional avenue for Physical Education Teachers, as physical education is not taught as an elective subject in Senior Secondary classes in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. However, the matter regarding introduction of Physical Education as an elective subject is under consideration.

Vocational Courses in GIC

4036. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 August, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 965 regarding vocational courses in G.I.C. and state:

(a) whether the candidates are likely to be appointed on regular basis immediately after completion of the training;

(b) if so, whether they are likely to be posted in Delhi branches of G.I.C.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of pay and allowances payable to them on regular appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir, the candidates will be appointed on regular basis in subsidiaries of GIC immediately after satisfactory completion of Apprenticeship Training and attaining the age of 18 years.

(b) and (c). After completion of training candidates will be posted by the GIC in accordance with their normal rules and regulations.

(d) They will be appointed in the scale of Rs. 1000-2850 plus usual allowances applicable from time to time.

Multilingual *GIST* Card

4037. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether multilingual GIST card advertised by CDAC is the same as that designed at IIT Kanpur;

(b) if so, the difference in their prices,

(c) the price of a low cost personal Computer vis-a-vis price of GIST card; and

(d) the steps taken to keep its cost less than Rs. 1000/- so as to make it viable on low cost personal computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Multilingual GIST Card advertised by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune is an improved version of the card designed at IIT, Kanpur.

(b) The estimated cost of the GIST card

advertised by C-DAC is about 45% of that of the card based on technology of IIT, Kanpur.

(c) The price of the low cost personal computer including minimum software is Rs. 12,150. The price of GIST Card is Rs. 4500.

(d) Only increased demand for these cards can bring down the cost. To achieve this, the Department of Electronics have requested the State Governments to explore possibilities of greater use of personal computers containing GIST Cards.

Central Assistance to States for Construction of Stadia

4038. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide central assistance to the State for constructing stadia;

(b) if so, the number of stadia proposed to be constructed in the country with Central assistance;

(c) whether any amount of Central assistance is proposed to be given to the State of Orissa for constructing stadia in that State; and

(d) if so, the details of the places where stadia are proposed to be constructed and the amount sanctioned thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Under the Scheme of "Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.," central financial assistance is provided to State Governments, State Sports Councils etc., for creation of sports infrastructure including construction of stadia in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance.

Release of central grant depends upon the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments under this Scheme. No allocation of the central assistance is made Statewise.

However, as a large number of Centrally assisted sports infrastructure projects are lying incomplete in the States, the Department have decided not to encourage new projects till the pending ones are completed. This policy applies uniformly to all the States. Orissa has as many as 141 such projects for completion.

Disputed Land of M.E.S. at Anand Parbat, New Delhi

4039. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases about disputed land and barracks of MES at Anand Parbat, New Delhi pending in the civil court of Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Two.

(b) (i) Shri Bhagwat Singh son of Shri Ram Prashad resident of house No. 207/2, Than Singh, Anand Parbat, New Delhi, has field a suit in the Court of Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi, praying for a direction to the Central Government to take over possession of land of Gadodia Road allegedly under unauthorised occupation of the Ramjas Foundation which was acquired for defence purposes. This case is fixed for 5th December, 1990.

(ii) Shri Ram Sahai, son of Shri Devi Sahai resident of House No. 13, Baba Farid Puri, West Patel Nagar, new Delhi has filed a suit in the Court of Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi praying that H.No.A-13, Baba Farid Puri, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi, should not be demolished. The case is being defended as the house has been constructed on Defence land.

Status Report on Natural Computer Languages

4040. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit gives us clues to design computer based systems for natural language understanding and translation and vedic mathematics gives us clues for designing graphic software and basic processing units; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the conclusions of various workshops held on these topics and the programme identified for this purpose;

(c) whether there is any status report on these topics and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such report will be prepared and made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Workshop on Sanskrit and natural language understanding held in Bangalore in 1986 had considered the investigations on Sanskrit for natural language understanding in computers. As a sequel to this, projects on *sanskrit Tutoring system are currently under* way at Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, which are expected to provide clues to the natural language understanding and translation. Computer scientists and Sanskrit language scholars have been brought together for this and this effort will be increased.

There is no project at present on the use of Vedic Mathematics for for designing graphics software and basic processing units.

(c) The following reports have been prepared on this topic:

(i) Synthesis of advanced computing technology and Sanskrit.

(ii) Sanskrit and Computers.

(iii) Paninian model for intelligent natural language processing.

(iv) Role of Sanskrit-Pratyayas in natural language processing.

(v) Sanskrit sentence parser

(vi) Paninian Grammar Platform

(d) Does not arise.

Software Packages

4041. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether software packages of UNIX operating system are much more expensive than similar ones around MS-DOS, and the licence fee drains out as foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the economic justification for introducing UNIX basis software even when *usages of DOS based software has not*

matured in Government offices and the computer utilisation factor is very low;

(d) the details of utilisation factor, number of Personal Computers in various Government offices, the prices of hardware and software; and.

(e) the percentage of the personal Computers in Government Departments having facilities for bi-lingual processing with MS-DOS and with UNIX operating systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir. The UNIX Operating System is basically for multiple Users whereas MS-DOS is for a single user. The two systems are not comparable. However, on the basis of the cost per terminal, UNIX Operating System together with associated system software is cheaper than those based on MS-DOS.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The economic justification for using UNIX based software is in multi-user situations or as part of a large network or is for getting the best out of 32 bit super micro and super mini computers.

(d) and (e). Information is being complied.

Inadequate Schools in Mahur Vihar

4042. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mayur Vihar (Phase I) is not provided with adequate number of schools with the result that the students of Mayur Vihar are forced to go out to NOIDA and New Delhi for their education in large numbers when the need of the hour is "Conserve energy/petrol":

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority is constructing residential flats in the place earmarked for the schools in Mayur Vihar is already starving for schools; and

(c) whether the Government propose to direct Delhi Development Authority for allotment of land for construction of Public Schools and Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, adequate educational facilities are already available in Mayur Vihar Phase-I. There are two Govt. Senior Secondary Schools, two Public Middle Schools, besides there are 11 more Govt. schools situated in the locality within a distance of 3 to 5 KMs.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of TV Sets

4043. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the TV policy all the sectors of the industry namely small scale sector and organised sector including MRTP and foreign equity companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are allowed to manufacture TV sets;

(b) the details of the companies manufacturing B & W and CTV in the small scale sector and in the organised sector including MRTP and foreign equity companies at the production of each unit during the year 1989-90; and

(c) the specific incentives Government have given to them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir However, MRTP companies and companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are required to supply not less than 25% of their production in kit form to small scale units for five years from the date the unit goes into production.

(b) The names of Colour TV (CTV) and B&W TV manufacturing units, alongwith number of CTV and B&W TV sets manufactured by each during the year 1989 as reported to the Department of Electronics, are given in Statement-I and II.

(c) The following specific measures have been taken by the Government to promote TV industry;

(i) Broad-banding of Industrial Licences for CTV and B&W TV has been permitted.

(ii) Re-endorsement of Industrial capacity wit reference to minimum economic scale of operation has been allowed for CTV production.

(iii) All sectors of industry are allowed to participate in the manufacture of TV Sets.

STATEMENT-I

B/W TV Production for the year 1989

Code Item	*Manufacturer Name*	*Quantity*
1	*2*	*3*
+1.	Acharya Electronics Limited, Nagpur	758
+2.	Allianz Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	1,429
+3.	Antech Electronics Private Limited, Rajkot	4,560
+4.	Aptro Electronics Private Limited, Hyderabad	88
+5.	Arya-Tron Electronics, Allahabad	3,500
6.	Assam Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Guwahati	2,661
+7.	Atari (India) Electronics, Calcutta	3.027
+8.	B and B Electronics Limited, Noida	186
+9.	Bajaj Electronics, Bombay	37

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+10.	Beltek Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	25,027
+11.	BelteK India Limited, Noida	48,509
+12.	Bestavision Electronics Limited, Noida	56,108
+13.	Bestavision Electronics Limited (Patna), New Delhi	12,192
+14.	Bhatia Radio Works, Nabha	3
+15.	Bijal Electronics Private Limited, Gandhinagar	48,567
16.	Binatone Electronics Private Limited, Ghaziabad	48,861
17.	BPL India Limited, Bangalore	47,532
18.	BPL India Limited, Palghat	16,298
19.	BPL Sanyo Technologies Limited, Palghat	36,274

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
20.	Bush India Limited, Bombay	50,428
+21.	Calcom Electronics Limited, Delhi	0.19M.N
+22.	Calcutta Premier TV Private Limited, Calcutta	3,500
+23.	Canon Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	2,857
24.	Cauvary Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	40,779
+25.	Central Electronic Industries, New Delhi	63
+26.	Consolidated Instrumentation Private Limited, Bombay	10
+27.	Cosmic Electronics, Vadodara	1
+28.	Cosmic Radio, Bombay	3
+29.	Creative Electronics, Noida	25,060
+30.	Deepan Electronics Private Limited, Ahmedabad	1,800

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
31.	Delta Hamlin Limited, New Delhi	13,049
+32.	Diamond Electronics, Tirunelveli	40
33.	Diana Television Private Limited, Indore	1,388
+34.	Disco Electronics Limited, New Delhi	12,915
+35.	Dynamic Electronics Limited, Bangalore	39
36.	Dynavision Limited, Madras	77,194
37.	E C P Limited, Kashipur	68,920
38.	E C P Limited, New Delhi	50,305
+39.	Electronic Component Systems, Ahmedabad	469
40.	Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad	13,515
41.	enfield Electronics Limited, Ranipet	3,680

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+42.	Ezhuthassans Electronix Private Limited, Trichur	1,611
43.	Fusebase Eltoro Limited, New Delhi	236
+44.	G C G Radio Corporation, Delhi	1,560
45.	Goa Electronics Limited, Mapusa	5,511
+46.	Gopinath Electronics, Dhubri	118
+47.	Gripp Systems Private Limited, Ahmedabad	25,480
+48.	Hendez Electronics Limited, Palghat	2,797
49.	Hi-Sound Corder, Madras	3,450
+50.	Himvision Electronics, Solan	8,805
+51.	Icon Electronics Private Limited, Calcutta	1,959
+52.	Indian Technologists & Eng. (Electro) P. Limited, Hyderabad	975

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+53.	Indian Television Industries, Jalandhar	100
+54.	Infini Electronics, Hyderabad	2,746
55.	Ipitron Times Limited, Bhubaneshwar	6,760
+56.	Jajodia Electronics Private Limited, Calcutta	1,070
+57.	Jolly Radio and Sound Service, Rampur	9,699
+58.	Jolly Televisions Private Limited, Rampur	48,966
59.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.), Ludhiana	91,993
60.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.), New Delhi	72,180
+61.	K.C.G. Electronics Private Limited, Madras	526
+62.	Kalani Electronics, Satara	86
+63.	Kanwar S.M. Company, New Delhi	695

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+64.	KD & Sons, New Delhi	84
+65	Kejriwal Electronics, Calcutta	8,026
66.	Keonics Video Limited, Bangalore	1,060
67.	Kerala State Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Calicut	6,051
68.	Kerala State Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Trivandrum	6,051
+69.	Kingston Electronics Private Limited, Noida	392
70.	Kishore R. Chhabra, Bombay	14,683
+71.	Klinch Electronix, Madras	278
72.	Konark Television Limited, Bhubaneshwar	44,484
+73.	Kumaon Television Private Limited, Bhimtal	15,375
74.	KVC Electronics and Electricals Private Limited, Calcutta	160

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
75.	Lakshon Electronics Private Limited, Goa	217
76.	Larry's Electronics Private Limited, Ghaziabad	423
+77.	Lotus Television Private Limited, Bombay	11,539
+78.	Luans Electronics, Aurangabad	145
79.	M.P.S.E.D.C. Limited, Bhopal	5,296
+80.	Magicon Electronic Industries, Godhra	70
81.	Manipur Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Imphal	3,000
+82.	Marwan Electronics and Equipment Private Limited, New Delhi	22,696
+83.	Mec (India) Private Limited, New Delhi	3,782
+84.	Medal Electronics Private Limited, Calcutta	6,966
+85.	Mira Electronics (Nasik) Private Limited, Nasik	2,041

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+86.	Misakki Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	1,520
+87.	Modern Television Company Private Limited, Calcutta	727
+88.	Music Nest, Noida	15,753
+89.	MVH Industries (Electronics Division), Junagarh	114
90.	National radio and Electronics Company Limited, Bombay	1,298
+91.	Navrang Electronic, Saharanpur	599
+92.	Niharika Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	7,287
93.	Nihon Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	6,110
+94.	Nipa International Private Limited, Calcutta	13
+95.	Novavision Electronics Private Limited, Ghaziabad	1,500
96.	NTTF Electronics Centre, Bangalore	688

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+97.	Old Village Industries, Ghaziabad	1
98.	Orient Vision Limited, Madras	42,269
+99.	Orissa Televisions, Cuttack	738
+100.	Orson Electronics Limited, Bombay	6,500
+101.	Panorama Electronics Private Limited, Calcutta	17,724
+102.	Para Electronics, New Delhi	600
+103.	Pekon Electronics Limited, Calcutta	8,608
+104.	Polimer India, Salem	7,000
+105.	Prestige Televideo Private Limited, Indore	5,951
+106.	Punjab Anand Video Limited, Mohali	22,077
+107.	Quality Electronics and Equipment Private Limited, Madras	1,219

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+108.	Ra-Veltronics, Madras	3,113
109.	Rajasthan Electronics Limited, Jaipur	862
+110.	Raju Engineers, Fatehpur	1,170
111.	Raletronics Limited, Bangalore	84,066
+112.	Rina Electronics, Madras	388
113.	Ruchika Electronics Limited, New Delhi	4,997
+114.	Saka Electronics Limited, New Delhi	3,581
+115.	Satelec Power Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	250
116.	Sears Electronics Limited, Madras	25,467
+117.	Senthil Engineers, Trichy	480
+118.	Shelly Audio Visions, New Delhi	111

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
119.	Sidkel Television Limited, Manjeri	3,261
120.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	1,048
+121.	Silpavision Private Limited, Vijayawada	2,154
+122.	Sinclaire Televisions Private Limited, Hyderabad	2,241
+123.	Sivaganga Electronics Private Limited, Sivaganga	126
+124.	Skantrons Private Limited, New Delhi	88
+125.	Solidaire India Limited, Madras	85,371
+126.	Sonodyne Television Company Private Limited, Calcutta	5,658
+127.	Sonovision Limited, Noida	7,841
+128.	Southern Television Private Limited, Madras	6,520
+129.	Spectra AVS Private Limited, New Delhi	5

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+130.	Startron Video Private Limited, New Delhi	1,958
+131.	State Electronic India, Saharanpur	373
132.	Stellar Electronics Company Private Limited, Bombay	3,622
+133.	Stylon Electronics Industries, Pondicherry	48
+134.	Sudarshan Electronics and TV Limited, Bombay	5,738
+135.	Sundarsons Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	3,112
136.	Super Cassette Industries Private Limited, New Delhi	20,000
+137.	Suryo Udyog Limited, Bhubaneshwar	2,872
+138.	Suvarna Electronics Private Limited, Hyderabad	5,117
+139.	Target Electronics Private Limited, Sahibabad	12,796
+140.	Techno Electronics, New Delhi	243

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+141.	Telerama (India), Limited, Calcutta	19,069
+142.	Televijay Private Limited, Madras	5,627
143.	Television and Components Limited, Naroda	0.11 M. No
+144.	Television Factory, Solan	1,570
+145.	Telstar Communication Systems Private Limited, Cannanore	515
+146.	Toshniwal Communication Electronics Private Limited, Aurangabad	600
+147.	Trident Television Private Limited, Calcutta	156
+148.	Tripura Electrical and Electronics, Agartala	720
+149.	Unikon Electronics, Calcutta	50
+150.	United Television Private Limited, Ghaziabad	196
151.	Uptron India Limited, Allahabad	31,653

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
152.	Uptron India Limited, Jaunpur	39,142
153.	Uptron India Limited, Lucknow	10,137
+154.	Vee Gee Electronics, Noida	47,656
+155.	Velwyn Television Limited, Madras	19,957
156.	Video Electronics Limited, Sahibabad	61,485
+157.	Video Technica Private Limited, Bangalore	5,780
+158.	Videocon International Limited, Aurangabad	159
+159.	Videon, New Delhi	9,917
160.	Viewtron Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	10,587
+161.	Vijai Electronics Private Limited, Hyderabad	738
+162.	Vitavocks, New Delhi	8,567

Code Item	*Manufacturer Name*	*Quantity*
1	*2*	*3*
+163.	Vitavocks Electronics Private Limited, Ghaziabad	4,159
+164.	Vyas Television and Components, Nagpur	1,376
165.	Webel Nicco Electronics Limited, Calcutta	17,416
166.	Weston Components Limited, New Delhi	23,517
167.	Weston Electronics Limited, New Delhi	96,294

Note : (1) '+' Indicates small scale Unit.

(2) Quantity in Nos Unless Specified.

STATEMENT–II

CTV Production for the year 1989

Code Item	*Manufacturer Name*	*Quantity*
1	*2*	*3*
+1.	Antech Electronics Private Limited, Rajkot	150
2.	Assam Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Guwahati	1,789
+3.	Atari (India) Electronics, Calcutta	471
+4.	B and B Electronics Limited, Noida	351
+5.	Beltek India Limited, Noida	14,139
+6.	Bestavision Electronics Limited, Noida	8,224
+7.	Bestavision Electronics Limited (Patna), New Delhi	1,478
8.	Binatone Electronics Private Limited, Ghaziabad	15,219
9.	BPL India Limited, Bangalore	83,394

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
10.	BPL India Limited, Gurgaon	22,492
11.	BPL India Limited, Palghat	27,326
12.	Bush India Limited, Bombay	17,784
+13.	Calcom Electronics Limited, Delhi	4,528
+14.	Calcutta Premier TV Private Limited, Calcutta	1,100
+15.	Canon Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	211
16.	Cauvary Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	6,888
+17.	Central Electronic Industries, New Delhi	150
18.	Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad	900
+19.	Cosmic Electronics, Vadodara	24
+20.	Cosmic Radio, Bombay	158

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+21.	Creative Electronics, Noida	5,036
+22.	Damodar Electronics and Controls, Cochin	307
23.	Delta Hamlin Limited, New Delhi	417
+24.	Diamond Electronics, Tirunelveli	25
25.	Diana Television Private Limited, Indore	63
+26.	Disco Electronics Limited, New Delhi	1,416
+27.	Dome Bell Investments Private Limited, Cochin	2,914
+28.	Dome Bell Investments Private Limited, Noida	45,903
+29.	Dynamic Electronics Limited, Bombay	18,496
30.	Dynavision Limited, Madras	29,697
31.	E C P Limited, Kashipur	4,461

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
32.	E C P Limited, New Delhi	21,348
33.	Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad	21,010
+34.	Empire Trading Company, New Delhi	26
35.	Enfield Electronics Limited, Ranipet	1,214
+36.	Ezhuthassans Electronic Private Limited, Trichur	4,361
+37.	Forward Televisions Limited, Bombay	2,850
38.	Fusebase Eltoro Limited, New Delhi	12,947
39.	Goa Electronics Limited, Mapusa	1,091
+40.	Gripp Systems Private Limited, Ahmedabad	12,448
+41.	Hendez Electronics Limited, Palghat	2,395
+42.	Himvision Electronics, Solan	794

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+43.	Hollyhock Investments Private Limited, Calcutta	11,884
+44.	Indian Television Industries, Jalandhar	50
+45.	Infini Electronics, Hyderabad	42
46.	Ipitron Times Limited, Bhubaneshwar	330
+47.	Jolly Televisions Private Limited, Rampur	6,430
48.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.), Ludhiana	20,278
49.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.), New Delhi	9,895
50.	Kalyani Sharp India Limited, Pune	39,307
+51.	Kejriwal Electronics, Calcutta	4,487
52.	Keonics Video Limited, Bangalore	1,652
53.	Kerala State Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Trivandrum	5,230

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+54.	Kingston Electronics Private Limited, Noida	132
+55.	Klinch Electronix, Madras	23
56.	Konark Television Limited, Bhubaneshwar	8,492
+57.	Kumaon Television Private Limited, Bhimtal	813
58.	Larry's Electronics Private Limited, Ghaziabad	24
+59.	Lotus Televison Private Limited, Bombay	212
60.	M P S E D C Limited, Bhopal	3,866
61.	Manipur Electronics Dev Corporation Limited, Imphal	2,000
+62.	Marwan Electronics and Equipment Private Limited, New Delhi	56
+63.	Master Electronics Company Private Limited, Trivandrum	100
+64.	Mec (India) Private Limited, New Delhi	2,394

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+65.	Mira Electronics (Nasik) Private Limited, Nasik	283
+66.	Mirc Electronics Limited, Bombay	81,812
+67.	Modern Television Company Private Limited, Calcutta	49
+68.	Monica Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	46,324
+69.	MVH Industries (Electronics Division), Junagarh	2
70.	National Radio and Electronics Company Limited, Bombay	30,449
71.	New Video Limited, New Delhi	9
72.	Nihon Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	3,271
+73.	NIPA International Private Limited, Calcutta	6
74.	NTTF Electronics Centre, Bangalore	301
+75.	Old Village Industries, Ghaziabad	2

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
76.	Onida Savak Limited, Noida	19,632
77.	Orient Vision Limited, Madras	9,206
+78.	Orson Electronics Limited, Bombay	2,732
+79.	Panorama Electronics Private Limited, Calcutta	1,742
80.	Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited, Calcutta	14,600
+81.	Pekon Electronics Limited, Calcutta	419
+82.	Polimer India, Salem	4,500
+83.	Prestige Televideo Private Limited, Indore	948
+84.	Quaser Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	3,972
+85.	Ra-Veltronics, Madras	2,216
86.	Rajasthan Electronics Limited, Jaipur	331

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+87.	Raju Engineers, Fatehpur	129
88.	Raletronics Limited, Bangalore	32,144
+89.	Rina Electronics, Madras	74
90.	Ruchika Electronics Limited, New Delhi	1,731
+91.	Saka Electronics Limited, New Delhi	17,832
92.	Sears Electronics Limited, Madras	2,026
+93.	Shree Ramakrishna Electronics, New Delhi	11,372
94.	Sidkel Television Limited, Manjeri	259
95.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	15
+96.	Sinclaire Televisions Private Limited, Hyderabad	1,585
+97.	Sivaganga Electronics Private Limited, Sivaganga	5

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+98.	Skantrons Private Limited, New Delhi	48
+99.	Solidaire India Limited, Madras	44,109
+100.	Sonodyne Television Company Private Limited, Calcutta	3,219
+101.	Sonovision Limited, Noida	30
102.	Stellar Electronics Company Private Limited, Bombay	2,17
+103.	Sudarshan Electronics and TV Limited, Bombay	3,363
+104.	Sundarsons Electronics Private Limited, Bombay	134
105.	Super Cassette Industries Private Limited, New Delhi	50,000
+106.	Suryo Udyog Limited, Bhubaneshwar	227
+107.	Synlene Fabrics Limited, Hyderabad	15,339
+108.	Synlene Fabrics Limited, Madras	12,101

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+109.	Telerama (India) Limited, Calcutta	2,902
+110.	Televijay Private Limited, Madras	55
111.	Television and Components Limited, Naroda	43,043
+112.	Telstar Communication Systems Private Limited, Cannanore	1,122
+113.	Tressa Electronics Private Limited, Ahmedabad	22,400
+114.	Trident Electronics, Calcutta	60
+115.	Trident Television Private Limited, Calcutta	380
116.	Uptron India Limited, Jaunpur	6,401
117.	Uptron India Limited, Lucknow	25,154
+118.	Vee Gee Electronics, Noida	4,393
		11,806

Code Item	Manufacturer Name	Quantity
1	2	3
+120.	Video Technica Private Limited, Bangalore	792
121.	Videocon India, Ahmednagar	75,730
+122.	Videocon International Limited, Aurangabad	24,813
+123.	Videon, New Delhi	247
124.	Viewtron Electronics Private Limited, New Delhi	357
+125.	Vijai Electronics Private Limited, Hyderabad	187
126.	Webel Nicco Electronics Limited, Calcutta	2,102
127.	Weston Components Limited, New Delhi	5,592
128.	Weston Electronics Limited, New Delhi	30,153

Note : (1) '+' Indicates small scale Unit.
(2) Quantity in Nos Unless Specified.

Antarctica Study Centre

4044. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up/ propose to set up an Antarctica Study Centre and to acquire ice Breakers under the Antarctica Research Programme; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) when the next expedition to Antarctica is proposed to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. An Antartic Study Centre is being set up to provide a national back-up for the Indian Antarctic Research Programme. The Centre is being organised to fulfil the following objectives;

(i) to formulate national scientific programmes in Antarctica, and to provide logistic support for their organisation and implementation including Indian expeditions to Antarctica;

(ii) to develop specialised laboratory facilities required to support Antarctic Research Programmes; and

(iii) to create a repository of Antarctic samples, data and literature, and to catalyse and sustain multidisciplinary research.

At present, there is no proposal to acquire an ice Breaker for the Antarctic Research Programme.

(b) The next expedition to Antarctica, which would be the tenth one, would sail from India in the third week of November, 1990.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

4045. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and the autonomous body of the Sansthan are empowered to aware degrees; and

(b) if so, under which authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Rule 12 (e) of Memorandum of Association the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has the power to award degrees.

Defence Recruitment Teams

4046. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places visited by Defence recruitment teams during the year 1989-90, with the dates of the visit, zone-wise;

(b) the catchment area for each such place in terms of districts or parts thereof;

(c) the number of jawans recruited during each visit;

(d) the composition of the recruitment teams; and

(e) the number of registered applicants a teach recruitment office as on 1 April, 1989 and 1 April, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement-I. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1549/90]

(c) The Recruitment Teams are concerned with the screening of documents, checking physical measurement, carrying out physical efficiency tests and medical exmination. The actual recruitment is finalised by the Branch Recruitment Office/Zonal Recruitment Office after a candidate has qualified in the written examination and has secured a place in the merit list. It is not in the public interest to divulge information regarding the recruitment done.

(d) The Recruitment Team, which is called "Board of Officers", comprises:

(1) BRO, of the rank of Colonel.

(2) BRO staff, consisting of Recruiting Medical Officer and Assistant Recruiting Officer.

(3) Two independent members detailed by the nearest Army Formation Headquarters.

(e) The information is given in the Statement-II. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1549/90]

Unpublished Correspondence of Gandhiji

4047. SHRI L.V. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Times of India" dated 19 August, 1990 captioned "The letter versus the spirit";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to declare all the correspondence of Gandhiji as a national treasure and acquire the same as national heritage from all known sources, Indian or foreign, if necessary, at a suitable price; and

(c) the steps proposed to catalogue, preserve, and make these valuable works of Father of the Nation available to all those who want to learn and derive inspiration from his thought and message?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no proposal to declare the correspondence of Gandhiji as a national treasure. Efforts were made to acquire some collections of Gandhiji's correspondence which were not available in India either in original or in published form. For example, more than 250 letters of correspondence between Gandhiji and Kallenbach were acquired at a cost of Rr. 27.26 lakhs from an acution conducted by Sotheby's on 18.12.1986. Another 80 letters of Gandhiji to Henry Polam were acquired at a cost of Rs. 41.27 lakhs in an auction conducted by Sotheby's on 22nd July, 1988. Both these lots were considered valuable and significant for Indian history and heritage.

(c) Gandhiji's papers available with the National Archives of India and the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library are properly catalogued and Reserved for scholars and the public to view and consult.

Separate University for Mizoram

4048. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from state Government of Mizoram for setting up of a separate University for Mizoram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Memorandum of settlement of Mizoram signed on 30th June, 1986 provides, inter alia, that is would be open to the State to move for the establishment of a separate University in Mizoram in accordance with the prescribed procedures. In May, 1988 the then Chief Minister of Mizoram informed the Department of Education of the intention of the State Government to establish a separate Institution of Higher Education in Mizoram to meet the special needs of that State. He requested this Department to meet the cost of preparation of a project report for this purpose. He was informed that this Department was willing to assist in the preparation of a project report by Educational Consultants India Ltd., which could also meet the entire expenditure on it. It was stated that the State Government would be associated with the preparation of the project report and their suggestions regarding the type of University, etc. would also be taken into account. However, there has been no response from the State Government.

Pension Disparities

4049. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees who retired before and after 1.1.1986 are being given pension on different rates;

(b) whether Government have received representations from several representative groups to remove this discrepancy; and

(c) the action betting taken by Government to remove this discrepancy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The pensions of Central Government employees are determined on the same formula, irrespective of their dates of retirement, with reference to level of emoluments prevalent at the time of their retirement as well as their lengths of qualifying service. The quantum of pension therefore varies depending on the period of retirement.

(b) and (c). "As explained above no "discrepancy" exists. However, representations have been received on behalf of Central Government pensioners, including ex-servicemen demanding that all past retirees should be paid the same quantum of pension as admissible to the present day employees on their retirement from equivalent ranks/grades with reference to present level of emoluments. The demand of ex-servicemen for grant of "one rank one pension" so under consideration.

Apprising of India's Defence Requirements to U.S.S.R.

4050. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urgent defence requirements of India during the Eight Plan were communicated by the Prime Minister to the Soviet Authorities during his recent visit to USSR; and

(b) if so, whether Soviet Government has expressed its inability to meet the Indian requirements due to its own resource constraints disrmament measures and conversion programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). During the Prime Minister's recent visit to the USSR, wide-ranging discussions were held with Soviet leaders covering both bilateral and interna-

tional issues of mutual concern. Discussions were also held on the changing economic structure of the Soviet Union and its possible implications for Indo-Soviet cooperation in various areas. The Soviet leaders have reaffirmed their commitment to sustain the momentum of cooperation between the two countries in all fields, including defence.

Subsidy for Pollution Equipments

4051. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to levy heavy penalties on the industries/units which are polluting air and water;

(b) whether Government propose to subsidise the purchase of pollution control equipments for the use of industries/factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). A Draft Policy statement has been prepared on abatment of Pollution which includes, levy of effluent charge on pollutants discharged from industries. The rate will be based on the treatment cost and will be set sufficiently high to provide an incentive to set up treatment plants and to conserve water. The scope of the charges will be extended to emissions and solid waste.

At present, there is no proposal to subsidise pollution control equipment for the industries. The Government has initiated a scheme in June, 1990, to provide subsidy for purchase of pollution control equipment needed to set up Common Effluent Treatment Plants by clusters of small scale industrial units. The amount of subsidy under this scheme is Rs. 25 lakhs or 25% of the capital cost, whichever is less provided a matching contribution is made by the State Government. The assistance can go upto Rs. 50 lakhs provided the State Government and other agencies make a higher contribution. In addition, to this, concessional rate of excise duty @ 5% and customs dueyt @ 40% is available to all units purchasing pollution control equipment as per the approved list.

Registration of Scientific Research Institutions

4052. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific Research Institutions like the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow and Indian Toxicology Research centre, Lucknow are autonomous bodies registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860;

(b) whether vehicles used by these institutions prominently display the label 'Government of India' and CCS (CCA) Conduct Rules are applied on their employees; and

(c) whether these institutions are treated as industry as declared by the Supreme Court in the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The scientific research institutions like the Central Durg Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow, National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow and Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow numbering about 40 are constituent units of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), which is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These Institutions were not declared as Industry by the Supreme Court in the year 1978. However, the Allahabad High Court in 1984 held one of the CSIR Institute's namely Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun, as Industry. Subsequently, in 1989, Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Ernakulam held CSIR not to be an Industry.

Memorandum from Artists of Lalit Kala Akademi

4053. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received demands from Artists regarding problems of Lalit Kala Akademi;

(b) if so, the main issues raised by the artists; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to set things right in the Akademi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The appointment of Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi

(ii) Making Haksar Committee's Report open for public debate.

(iii) Appointment of a fact finding Committee to probe the charges of malpractice in the administrative/financial affairs of the Akademi.

(iv) Suspension of the present establishment of the Akdemi pending the restructuring of the Akademi in the light of Haksar Committee's Report and the appointment of an Administrator to handle affairs of the Akademi, in the interregnum.

(v) Suspension of major activities/ programmes of the Akademi pending investigation against alleged charges as also restructuring of the Akademi.

(c) A Full-time Chairman has since been appointed. Further action will be taken in consultation with the Chairman.

[*Translation*]

Contract for Supply of He-Goats

4054. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for supply of he-goats for army Jawans is given to contractors; if so, the number of he-goats supplied during the past three years and the weight thereof;

(b) whether he-goats are made to drink water prior to their weighing so as to increase their weight by 5 to 7 kilos; if not, whether they were weighed after their slaughter; if so, the difference in weight between live goat and slaughtered one; and

(c) whether their skin were returned to the contractors or sold to others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The contracts for supply of meat dressed and meat-on-hoof (live animals) are concluded with registered ASC contractors. The sheep/goats supplied by the contractors can be male or female and no separate record of 'he-goats' is maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to give the number of he-goats' supplied during the

past three years. However, the total contracted quantity of meat-on-hoof during the last three years is as under:—

(i)	1988-89	..	1,33,03,000 kilograms
(ii)	1989-90	..	1,27,86,000 kilograms
(iii)	1990-91	..	92,83,000 kilograms

(b) As per the contract clause, animals are segregated 12 hours before the actual time of issue and are not given any food except water to sustain them. At the time of issue the live animals are weighed and the quantity actually issued is checked and documented accordingly. The units have their own arrangements for slaughter depending on their requirement. As the payment to the contractor is made based on the weight of live animals (the item contracted for) and as slaughtering is done at the unit level, there is no further weightmen after the slaughter, and it is not possible to give the difference in weight between the live goat and the slaughtered animal.

To exercise control over the quality of meat issued, specially constituted Station Boards supervise the process of seggregation and issue of live animals. Direct feed back is also obtained from the units about the quality of meat. The chances of enhancement of weight by excessive intake of water are remote.

(c) In respect of meat-on-hoof contracts, skins are invariably returned to contractors on payment at the rates already accepted, except when it is not practicable economical to do so.

[*English*]

Age Relaxation to Persons Appointed in Municipal Corporation of Delhi

4055. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons who have been selected by Staff Selection Commission and appointed in Municipal Corporation of Delhi under category 'C' post were denied benefit of age relaxation by Staff Selection Commission and Central Government in further recruitment examinations;

(b) whether the personnel of Delhi Administration and Ministries are given the benefit of age relaxation by Staff Selection Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving age relaxation benefits to employees of Municipal Corporation of Delhi?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Public Sector Undertakings in Maharashtra Running in Loss

4056. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector units in Maharashtra which are running in loss;

(b) whether Government contemplate to privatise such public sector units; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There are 8 *Central public sector enterprises with their* registered offices in the state of Maharashtra which are incurring losses continuously for the 3 years period ending with 1988-89.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Investment in Kerala

4057. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sent some proposals recently seeking Central investment in the industrial sector in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Investment in Public Sector

4058. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of amount invested by the Union Government in Public Sector Units in different States;

(b) whether any guidelines/criteria was followed in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering to invest more amount in Public Units of Rajasthan; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The Statewise details of investment in terms of gross block in the Central public sector enterprises as on 31st March, 1989 are available at page 22 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1988-89 placed on the Table of the House on 15.3.1990.

(b) Investments in Central public sector enterprises are made on techno-economic considerations keeping in view also the need for balanced regional development.

(c) The Eighth Plan proposals are still under consideration. The major schemes proposed are as under:—

Sl. No.	*Name of PSE/Project*	*Total Outlay*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Rampura, Agucha and Chanderiya for mines and smelter	Rs.600 crores
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. Pollution Control measures at Khetri, Rajasthan	Rs. 20 crores

Apart from the above two projects, Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., have been given first stage clearance to study the tecno-economic feasibility for setting up an SSP Union in Rajasthan.

Narmada Sagar and Tehri Dam Project

4059. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest land and the number of persons that will be affected due to implementation of Narmada Sagar and Tehri Dam projects;

(b) the steps taken by Government to preserve the natural eco system at these places; and

(c) the details of schemes drawn up for rehabilitation of the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Data on forest land and population affected, as reported by the project authorities, is given below:

	Forest land	*Population affected*	
	1	*2*	*3*
Tehri Dam	2582.9 ha.	13300 families	
Narmada Sagar	41111.97 ha.	86570 persons	1981 census
Sardar Sarovar	13385.45 ha.	66675 persons	1981 census

(b) These projects have been granted approval subject to formulation and implementation of environmental action plans pari-passu with engineering works.

(c) The project authorities are yet to finalise the rehabilitation plans.

Central Investment in Tamil Nadu

4060. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investment made so far in various public sector undertakings in Tamilnadu;

(b) the percentage of investment in Tamil Nadu vis-a-vis the total investment made in the public sector undertakings all over the country;

(c) whether any public sector undertaking in Tamilnadu is incurring loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Details of the total investment in terms of gross block in Central public sector enterprises as on 31.3.1989 in Tamil Nadu and other States are available at page 22 of Volume I of Public Enterprises Survey 1988-89 placed on the Table of the House on 15.3.1990.

(c) and (d). There is only one Central public sector undertaking, viz. NTC (Tamilnadu & Pondicherry) Ltd., having its registered office in the State of Tamilnadu which has incurred a net loss of Rs. 9.53 crores during the year 1988-89.

Manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes by B.E.L.

4061. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the request of the Bharat Electronics Limited for getting the contract for manufacture of colour picture tubes;

(b) whether some private sectors are also trying to get this contract; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Company filed an application for an industrial licence for manufacture of this item in 1988. This has been rejected.

(b) and (c). Some companies in the private sector viz. M/s JCT Electronics Ltd, & M/S Samtel Colour Ltd are manufacturing Colour Picture Tubes. Shri Raj Kumar Nandlal Dhoot of the Videocon Group has also applied for approval of foreign collaboration for manufacture of this item.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar

4062. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up new Public Sector industries and to modernise the existing Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar is under consideration of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to set up any new public sector enterprise or to modernise the existing ones in Bihar State.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Reservation for Rural Students in Novodaya Schools

4063. SHRI B.N. REDDY:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seats reserved for rural students in Novadaya Vidyalayas are being knocked away rice and upper class students by giving false declaration of their parents annual income;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review the admissions made and take suitable action against those candidates who have given false declarations; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reserve seats for backward classes students also at par with SC and ST students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) In Navodaya Vidyalayas, there is no reservation of seats for admissions on the basis of economic status of parents. In the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas, 75% seats are reserved for children from rura areas and admission of children from urbar

areas is restricted to a maximum of 25%.

(b) In case any specific complaint is brought to the notice of the government, the same would be looked into.

(c) No, Sir.

Ill Effect of Eucalyptus

4064. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale plantation of Eucalyptus Trees is affecting the soil fertility adversely;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the fertility of the soil rendered unsuitable for foodgrain crops as a result of such plantation;

(c) whether Government propose to ban plantation of Eucalyptus trees on prime agricultural land; and

(d) the area under Eucallyptus plantation in different States as on 31st March, 1990 Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no scientific evidence to indicate that soil fertility is adversely affected by planting eucalyptus.

(c) The policy of the Government in respect of eucalyptus is not to discourage their plantation. Guidelines have, however, been issued to States encouraging raising of mixed plantations in preference to monocultures.

(d) Data on area of land brought under plantation of different species of eucalyptus is not maintained.

[Translation]

Setting up of Central Projects in U.P.

4065. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up new Central Projects for the development of backward areas in the State; and

(b) if so, the names of Central projects proposed to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Memorandum there is request for setting up of a Gas Cracker Project and downstream projects in Auraiya only. However, in the letter dated 7th March, 1990, which Chief Minister, U.P. addressed to all MPs of Uttar Pradesh, and the brief note sent to the Prime Minister's Office on projects pending at the level of Central Government as on 30.6.1990. U.P. Government has proposed setting up of Oil Refinery and Ordnance Factory in Bundelkhand region.

[English]

Public Sector Undertakings Running in Losses

4066. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the public sector units running in losses:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of loss sustained by these

public sector units in the Seventh Plan, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to revamp these public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). The details of loss-making Central Public Sector Enterprises for the year 1988-89 are given at Statement 7-B, pages 187 to 189 of Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey placed on the Table of the House on 15th March, 1990. The details of losses incurred by them during the years 1985-89 are given in the Statement. Final figures of losses for 1989-90 will become available only towards the end of the year when all the Annual Audited Accounts of the Enterprises are received and complied.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of Public Sector Enterprise*	*Net loss during*			
		1988-89	*1987-88*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	IISCO Ujjain Pipe and Foundry Company Limited	19	106	25	+25
2.	Sponge Iron India Limited	15	128	(+) 20	+14
3.	The Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited	11955	11575	8014	6099
4.	Bharat Gold Mines Limited	1242	(+) 140	1050	419
5.	Bharat Refractories Limited	862	475	(+) 2621	395
6.	India Firebricks and Insulation Company Limited	244	224	192	279
7.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	726	1973	490	(+) 885
8.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited	1138	2725	1537	2117

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited	2485	1784	(+) 66	(+) 533
10.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	519	11201	8771	15936
11.	Coal India Limited	73	137	216	(+) 582
12.	South Eastern Coal Fields Limited	4756	(+) 2057	3006	0
13.	Western Coalfields Limited	1593	(+) 823	68	9905
14.	Gas Authority of India Limited	5289	7302	N.I.O.	NIO
15.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited	15638	10484	8622	7156
16.	The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	19123	4267	10253	12938
17.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited	705	771	665	573
18.	Bengal Immunity Limited	740	508	428	435

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Cement Corporation of India Limited	4663	4597	2102	1236
20.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	1039	35	0	NIO
21.	Hindustan Salts Limited	54	45	4	17
22.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	4642	3022	5138	3241
23.	Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited	106	75	96	50
24.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited	27	(+) 1	14	(+) 1
25.	Sambhar Salts Limited	28	21	0	3
26.	Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Limited	367	221	203	135
27.	Southern Pesticies Corporation Limited	153	184	200	+6
28.	U.P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Company Limited	47	27	+25	+40

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited	679	318	549	312
30.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited	171	+77	+231	+183
31.	Braithwaite and Company Limited	629	892	678	1214
32.	Burn Standard Company Limited	430	1192	+34 ·	+27
33.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited	1000	622	+299	1230
34.	Triveni Structurals Limited	282	410	+1102	+73
35.	Weighbird (India) Limited	103	97	108	85
36.	Bharat Brakes and valves Limited	211	269	+492	409
37.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited	2616	873	521	43
38.	Biecco Lawrie Limited	856	704	581	420

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Central Electronics Limited	453	5	+8	+17
40.	HMT Bearings Limited	109	345	475	+13
41.	Intelligent Communication Systems India Limited	6	0	N.I.O.	N.I.O
42.	National Instruments Limited	517	444	206	234
43.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited	818	858	1500	698
44.	Semi-Conductor Complex Limited	235	10	213	224
45.	Vignyan Industries Limited	46	0	N.I.O.	N.I.O.
46.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited	1017	1311	851	1446
47.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	2974	2586	1021	864
48.	Cycle Corporation of India Limited	1511	1269	1033	819

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	4668	3657	4052	3098
50.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited	145	154	290	308
51.	Mazagon Dock Limited	1669	3487	2093	3898
52.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited	829	658	604	496
53.	Scooters India Limited	3721	2712	2335	1642
54.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited	720	683	573	505
55.	Birds, Jute and Exports Limited	111	0	N.I.O.	N.I.O.
56.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	8624	3890	4958	2247
57.	Hooghly Printing Company Limited	13	16	11	17
58.	Modern Food Industries (India) Limited	68	+90	+103	+104

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited	2394	2058	2319	2308
60.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited	5579	4464	4671	4874
61.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited	1453	1052	863	637
62.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited	1404	1069	938	929
63.	The Mandya National Paper Mills Limited	1033	605	583	532
64.	The National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited	514	(+) 276	(+) 482	(+) 79
65.	Tyre Corporation of India Limited	991	944	988	736
66.	National Seeds Corporation Limited	290	440	317	(+) 42
67.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	145	33	16	12

Sl No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Cawnpore Textiles Limited	505	384	186	123
69	NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Mahe) Limited	2067	2264	1946	1111
70	NTC (Delhi, PUnjab and Rajasthan) Limited	1173	620	827	893
71	NTC (Gujarat) Limited	3950	3103	2665	1751
72	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Limited	4466	2146	2148	837
73	NTC (Mahyarashtra North) Limited	3754	3243	2774	1452
74	NTC (South Maharashtra) Limited	3446	2619	1683	718
75	NTC (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited	953	597	152	(+) 1
76	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Limited	3048	3987	2455	1271

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Limited	3914	2816	2466	2634
78.	The British India Corporation Limited	180	(+) 78	385	160
79.	The Elgin Mills Company Limited	3107	2179	1314	1037
80.	Bharat Leather Corporation Limited	51	68	41	12
81.	Food Corporation of India Limited	1130	537	127	(+) 35
82.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited	30	35	34	31
83.	Scootern India (Intrn.) GMbh W. Germany	1	0	NIO	NIO
84.	Spices Tradng Corporation Limited	6	(+) 5	3	4
85.	The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited	146	(+) 13	(+) 3	69

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	The Jute Corporation of India Limited	369	672	2688	1868
87.	The Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited	174	147	(+) 19	(+) 23
88.	Delhi Transport Corporation	9899	7888	16400	17692
89.	Pawan Hans Limited	798	669	517	4
90.	Vayudoot	1036	362	78	78
91.	Braithwaite, Burn and Jessopr Construction Limited	7	94	0	NIO
92.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited	7033	1210	1016	+ 215
93.	Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited	4775	1583	1026	1392
94.	National Building Construction Corporation Limited	741	1276	2400	+ 122
95.	Engineering Projects (India) Limited	3829	3439	2586	3443

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Enterprise	Net loss during			
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
96.	Projects and Development India Limited	952	518	39	+ 52
97.	The National Industrial Development Corporation Limited	64	+ 26	+ 15	+ 15
98.	Hotel Corporation of India Limited	648	475	655	406
99.	Indo Hokke Hotels Limited	14	14	0	N.I.O.
100.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited	910	386	+ 73	+ 90
101.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corporation of India	193	198	227	195

N.I.O. — Not in operation.

\+ — Profit earned during the year.

Private Engineering Colleges

4067. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private engineering colleges in the country and how many of them are unaided and unrecognised by the All India Council for Technical Education;

(b) the reasons for their non-recognition;

(c) whether such colleges do not have the specific and needed equipments and facilities required for imparting technical education;

(d) if so, the steps being taken against such colleges; and

(e) the action, if any, being taken against those promoting such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There are 178 engineering colleges under private management, out of which 136 are unaided by the State Governments and not recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(b) These engineering colleges were started without the prior approval of AICTE.

(c) to (e). Such colleges are required to be assessed by the concerned Regional Committees of AICTE in accordance with its norms and standards. The Regional Committee have been advised to assess viability of these colleges. Wherever these colleges are found to be far below the standards, the concerned State Government/Union Territory are advised to take necessary action to close them down. One such college has been closed down on the advice of the AICTE.

[*Translation*]

Renovation of Monuments in Bihar

4069. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of ancient monuments in Bihar preserved by Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether funds have been allocated for renovation of those monuments;

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated during the last two years;

(d) the details of the renovations work completed during this period so far; and

(e) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A list of ancient monuments in the State of Bihar which are declared of national interest is given in the statement.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, the funds allocated during the last two years for conservation and maintenance of monuments/sites in the State of Bihar are indicated below:

1988-89 Rs. 26,72,000/-

1989-90 Rs. 20,25,000/-

(d) The conservation and preservation of the monuments is a continuous process, depending on the needs and priorities. During the last two years, some of the special conservation works undertaken at Sasaram, Vaisali Kumrahar, Nalanda, Rajgir, Antichak,

Nandangarh and Malik Sarai. The works carried out in these monuments and sites included repairs to pathways, floorings, causeways, reconstruction of collapsed walls, underpinning and watertightening the structures, providing fencing, improving the drainage and development of the premises of the monuments, etc.

(e) The expenditure incurred for conservation and maintenance of monuments in the State of Bihar are:—

1988-89 Rs. 23,95,927/-

1989-90 Rs. 16,18,802/-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
	District Aurangabad	
1.	Shamshernagar	Tomb of Shamsher Khan
	District Bhagalpur	
2.	Antichak Medhorampur and Oriup	Ancient site of Vikramasila Monestery
3.	Golgong	Rock temple
4.	Madhorampur	Patalpuri cave and land adjoining Bateshwar cave on the Putharghata hill
5.	Patharghata	Rock sculptures
	District East Champaran	
6.	Chanki	Ruined fortress, Chankigarh
7.	Marhia	Rampart of the fort at Nandangarh
8.	—do—	Ruined fortress at Nandangarh
9.	—do—	Vedic burial mounds
10.	Pakri	Vedic burial mounds
11.	Sagardih	Fort ruins
12.	Tajpur Deur	Buddhist Stupa

Sl. No.	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
	District West Champaran	
13.	Lauriya Areraj	Asoka column known as Laur Pillar
14	Lauriya	Asoka column
15.	—do—	Vedic burial mounds
16.	Rampurwa	Asoka column
	District Darbhanga	
17.	Pachrukhi	Remains of ancient Fort or Garh locally known as Raja Bali Ka Garh
	District Gaya	
18.	Barabar and Nagarjun hills	Gopi cave
19.	—do—	Karan Chaupar Cave
20.	—do—	Lomas Rishi Cave
21.	—do—	Sudama Cave
22	—do—	Vada Thika Cave
23.	—do—	Vapiyaka Cave
24	—do—	Visva Jhopa Cave
25.	Bakraur Bodh Mehar	Ancient Stupa and other remains locally known as Sujata Garh
26.	Ghenjan	Ancient Buddhistic image and sculptures collected underneath a shed
27	Guneri	Ancient Buddhistic image and other images and sculptures collected underneath a shed
28.	Bishunpur-Tarwan Hasra and Jagdishpur	Ancient mounds in the valley known as 'Hasra Kol'

Sl. No.	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
29.	—do—	Ancient mounds in the hill known as 'Sobnath'
	District Nalanda	
30.	Bihar	Remains of the ramparts and the mound commonly known as the 'Queen's Palace' in the old Fort known as the Killa
31.	—do—	Tomb of Malik Ibrahim Beya
32.	Ghorakatora	Ancient remains known as Garh
33.	Nalanda (Bargaon)	All mounds, structures and buildings enclosed in the acquired area
34.	Village Ahiapur Maner	Ancient mound and ruined Brick walls
35.	—do—	—do—
36.	Rajgir	1. All ancient structures and other mounuments or remains within the areas enclosed by the said walls 2 All ancient structures and all artificial caves and mounds containing ancient remains which are situated with in a distance of half a mile of the said two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha 3. Walls of the two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha
	District Nawada	
37.	Kurisaray	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the southern and eastern

Sl No	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
		faces of some rocks and boulders of Kauadol Hill
38	Kurisaray	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the face of an isolated round boulder separated by a distance of 12 feet from the south eastern corner of the Kauadol Hill
39	—do—	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the northern and eastern faces of some rock of Kauadol Hill
40	Kurisaray	Sculptures of four Hindu deities one on each side of an oblong isolated boulder to the east of Kauadol Hill
41	—do—	The whole of the ancient ruins on which there are a colosal statue of Budha a few loose sculptures and thirteen sand stone pillers
42	Kurkihar	The area generally known as 'garh
43	Lat	Ancient monolithic pillar known as Lat
	District Muzaffarpur	
44	Kolhua	Asoka Column
	District Patna	
45	Bulandipur	The grave known as "Balandibagh"
46	Chhoti Paheri	The mound or stupa known as "Chhoti Pahari"
47	Kumrahar	Supposed site of the palace of Asoka
48	Mohalla Sandelpore	Remains of wooden foundations

Sl. No.	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
		and ancient Mauryan walls
49.	Maner	Tank
50.	—do—	Tombs of Shah Makhadum Daulat Maneri and Ibrahim Khan
51.	Paharidih	Mounds known as the five stupas or "Pench Pahari"
52.	Patna	1. Ablution tank
		2. Mir Ashraf's Juma Mosque
		3. Paeca well
	District Ranchi	
53.	Hansa	Asura Sites
54.	Kathartoli	—do—
55.	Khekpetta	Ancient stone temple with a small Sivalinga inside
56.	Kunti Tola	Asura Sites
57.	Kunjla	—do—
58.	Sarıdkel	—do—
	District Rohtas	
59.	Ashikpur	Asoka inscription on the Chandan Shahid hill
60.	Buxar	Ancient mound
61.	Kota	1. An inscribad rock with six lines of inscription in Nagari character dated Sambat 1225 in a rock shelter made into a cave adjacent to the

Sl No	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
		Tarachandi Temple
		2 In the same shelter as described above against No 1 two other lines of inscriptions in Nagari character of an earlier date
		3 Another rock inscription above the shelter in Arabic character in three lines with a right hand carved in relief at the commencement
62	Malik Sarai	Tomb of Bakhtyar Khan
63	Paura	Temple of Mundeshwari
64	Rohtasgarh	Rohtasgarh fort
65	Sasaram	Tomb of Hasan Sur Shah
66	—do—	1 Tomb of Sher Shah
		2 Tank
		3 Its walls
		4 Ghat
		5 Flanking kiosks the northern gateway and causeway
		6 The gateway (Delhi Darwaza) to the west of the tomb of Sher Shah
	District Saharsa	
67	Bangaon and Maheshi	Ancient mound locally known as Goradih

Sl. No.	*Locality*	*Name of monument/site*
1	*2*	*3*
	District Santhal Paraganas	
68.	Arazi Mukimpur	Ruins of Baradari buildings with probable underground cells and passage
69.	Hadaf	Jamma Masjid
	District Saran	
70.	Manjhi	(1) All ancient structures and other monuments or remains and all artificial caves and mounds containing ancient remains within the limits of the said ancient city of Manjhi
	District Singhbhum	
71.	Benisagar	1. Benisagar tank 2. Old remains of temple and sculptures on the south- east bank of the above tank
72.	Ruam	Site of an old fort
73.	Itagarh	Ancient mound
	District Vaishali	
74.	Basarh	Mound known as Raja Baisal ka garh
75.	Hajipur	Juma Mosque
76.	Harpur Basoni and Chakramdas Village	Excavated remains of stupa.

G.V.K. Rao Committee Recommendations

4070. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1985 a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. G.V.K. Rao to make recommendations about the administrative set up for rural development;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the number of recommendations implemented;

(c) whether a Committee was constituted to study the feasibility of implementing these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken by this Committee in regard to implementation of the recommendations of G.V.K. Rao Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee was constituted to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes and to recommend appropriate structural mechanisms to ensure that they are planned in an integrated manner and effectively implemented.

(b) Summary of recommendations made by Committee is given in the Statement. None of them has so far been implemented.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Summary of Recommendations

1. The Committee feels that the time has come to take a total view of Rural Development. It has to encompass all economic and social development activities handled by different agencies at the field level. It is not advisable any longer to limit anti-poverty programme to a few specific schemes.

2. Past experience clearly indicates that government machinery (bureaucracy) alone cannot be assigned the responsibility for achieving economic development and social justice.

3. While the objectives of removal of poverty, as laid down in the Seventh Plan, must be adhered to, local initiative must be encouraged and the detailed strategy worked out by local people. It is, therefore, essential to involve the people and their representatives effectively in drawing up programmes of rural development and their implementation.

4. Panchayati Raj institutions have to be activised and given all the support needed so that they can become effective organisations for handling people's problems. Elections to these bodies should be held regularly.

5. It is also necessary to encourage voluntary agencies, with informed idealism, operating in rural areas, in every possible way.

6. The district should be the basic unit for policy planning and programme implementation. The Zila Parishad should, therefore, become the principal body for management of all development programmes which can be handled at the level.

7. The President of the Zila Parishad can be directly elected for a term co-terminus with the Zila Parishad, or for one year each on the Mayoral pattern. The work of the Zila Parishad should be done by a number of Sub-Committees, elected on the basis of the proportional representation so that participatory democracy could be developed and encouraged.

8. Panchayati Raj institutions at the district level and below should be assigned important role in respect of planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes.

9. Some of the planning functions at the state level may have to be transferred to the district level for effective decentralised district planning.

10. In this connection, the Committee recommends the introduction of the concept of district budget. It is desirable that it is brought into being as quickly as possible.

11. The concept of a properly prepared district plan is reiterated. The preparation of a proper plan is a pre-requisite for having a process of development which will ensure that the poor are properly taken care of. All the development departments should clearly indicate the activities which they would undertake for assisting the poor.

12. The district plan should include all the resources available both in the plan and non-plan as well as institutional resources.

13. It is necessary for the banking institutions including the cooperatives to ensure that the credit requirements of the rural poor are adequately met, such facilities should also cover the legitimate consumption credit requirements of the poor.

14. The process of economic development itself should be designed so as to reduce poverty. The implementation of land reforms has to be done with greater vigour so as to ultimately ensure that the land goes to the tiller.

15. Since rural development encompasses the activities of a number of departments at the state level, there is an urgent need for effective coordination and proper direction at this level.

16. The Committee recommends that a very Senior Officer of the rank of Chief Secretary designated as Development Commissioner be incharge of development administration at the state level.

17. The Major Rural Development Departments like Rural Development, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries etc. should be directly under his purview. The Secretaries of these Departments will work directly under him.

18. The Committee is of the view that development administration at the district level has to be treated as a major activity involving significant responsibilities.

19. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a post of District Development Commissioner (DDC) be created to look after and coordinate all the development activities in the district.

20. The DDC may be made the Chief Executive of the Zila Parishad in those states where the Panchayati Raj institutions hold the responsibility for planning and implementation of various development programmes.

21. In those states where Zila Parishads are not in position, the DDC could function as Chairman and Chief Exectuvie of the District Development Council.

22. The office of the DDC should be of a higher status than that of the District Collector in order to establish the primacy of the Development administration over maintenance administration.

23. The existing districts set up with weak planning machinery, multiplicity of agencies and lack of effective coordination needs revamping.

24. Along with the establishment of the office of the DDC, significant restructuring of planning and implementation machinery at the district level should also be effected.

25. The proliferation of development agencies and departmentatlisation and frag-

mentation of functions should cease.

26. The most important constituent of the district development office will be the District Planning Team, the District Rural Development Team and the District Finance and Accounts Officer who will be incharge of the district budget also.

27. The District Level Officers of the various functional/line departments will continue to handle the work relating to their respective areas. However, the schemes and programmes being implemented by them should form an integral part of the District Development Plan.

28. The major operational machinery for implementation of district rural development plan will be the block level set up. For this purpose revamping of the block machinery is essential.

29. The Committee recommends that the Block Development Office should be the sheet anchor of the entire rural development process. For this purpose the status of this office should be upgraded. The Chief Executive Officer of the block/tehsil may be designated as Assistant Development Commissioner (ADC). The ADC should be an officer of the status of Sub-Divisional Officer.

30. The ADC should be a dynamic young person, preferably below the age of 35 and in any case not above 40. His background, training, managerial capability and motivation should be appropriate for the task as the leader of a team which will be incharge of all development functions in the block.

31. There is an urgent need for rationalisation/reorganisation of blocks to ensure that they become viable units for the task assigned to them.

32. On the basis of certain criteria of population, area and terrain, average size of the block may be one lakh population in the plains and 50,000 population in the hilly and difficult terrain and tribal areas.

33. On the above basis there could be about 6,000 CD blocks.

34. There is also an urgent need for rationalising the deployment of functionaries at the district level and below.

35. Considering the task to be assigned to the various levels of administrative set up at the district level and below the State Governments may have to work out the staff requirements.

36. In some cases there may not be significant augmentation of the strength; the requirements will be met by redeployment of the staff after necessary reorientation/training.

37. Wherever additional staff requirements are involved, the State Governments may send the proposals to the centre.

38. A Committee of Secretaries of the Departments of Planning, Expenditure, Agriculture and Rural Development will examine and approve the additional requirements on the basis of certain norms.

39. Two-thirds of the cost of additional staff should be borne by the Centre during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

40. A refresher/orientation training may be organised for the different functionaries engaged in Rural Development Programme. For this purpose, additional training facilities be created wherever necessary and the full cost thereof may be borne by the Centre.

[*English*]

Cultural and Academic agreement between Indian and Bangladesh

4071. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cultural and Academic Exchange Programme has been signed on 31 July, 1990 between India and Bangladesh for three years from 1990 to 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cultural and Academic Exchange Programme envisages the strengthening and developing of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries through specific proposals for exchanges in the fields of education, art and culture, tourism health, sports, radio, T.V., press and films through exchange of visits of scientists, technologists, historians, educationists, artists, dancers, musicians, writers, archivists, archaeologists, sports teams, journalists; exchange of information, material, radio and T.V. programmes, exhibitions etc.; offer of scholarships to each other's nationals; encouragement of tourism and facilitating travel between the two countries and the like.

[*Translation*]

University Grants Commission Caution Against Self-Styled Universities

4072. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has listed 27 'Self-Styled' Universities and cautioned students against taking up courses offered by them as reported in Indian Express dated 18 July, 1990;

(b) if so, the name of those universities and the States where these universities are operating; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A State-wise list of these self-styled universities is given in the attached Statement.

(c) As and when the existence of such self-styled universities comes to the notice of UGC, the Commission has been issuing notices to such institutions to dis-associate the word University/Vishwavidyalya/Vishwavidyapith against their name and stop awarding degrees in terms of the UGC Act. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and Chairman, UGC have written to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs' bringing to their notice the existence of such self-styled Universities and requesting them to take appropriate action against such institutions. UGC has also set up a Committee to

consider the question of proliferation of such fake universities in the country and suggest ways and means to check this growth, and also suggest amendments in the UGC Act to increase the penalty for violation of the provisions of the UGC Act in this regard.

STATEMENT

1	*2*	*3*
Bihar	1.	Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga.
J & K	1.	Arya University, Srinagar.
Kerala	1.	Sere Narayana Open University, Quilon
	2.	University Newjerusalem, Kuthuparamba, Cannore.
	3.	World Social Work University, Perunguzhi.
	4.	St. John's University, Kizhanattam.
	5.	Self-Culture University, Kizhanattam.
Maharashtra	1.	National University, Nagpur.
Delhi	1.	Takshila Kendriya Vishwavidyalaya, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
	2.	Commercial University Ltd. Darya Ganj, Delhi
	3.	United Nations University Delhi.
Punjab	1.	Amritsar University, Amritsar.
	2.	Western University, Kapurthala.
	3.	Vocational University, Amritsar & Delhi
Tamil Nadu	1.	Testator Research University, Bodinaya-Kanur
	2.	D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Puthur, Trichi
	3.	Bible University, Ambur, North Arcot.
	4.	Eastern Orthodox University, Ambur, North Arcot.
	5.	Globe University of Science, Kumbekonam.
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad.

1	2	3
	2.	Varanasaya Sanskirti Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.
	3.	Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad.
	4.	National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
	5.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaltal, Aligarh.
	6.	Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai.
	7.	Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyapith, Kosi Kalan (Mathura).
	8.	Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh.

[*English*]

Teaching of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States

4073. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the non-Hindi speaking States in which teaching of Hindi is started from primary, middle and secondary levels separately;

(b) whether Hindi has been made a compulsory subject at secondary level in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Teaching of Hindi at Primary Level

Sl. No.	*Name of the State/UT*
1	2
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Punjab
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
5.	Chandigarh
6.	Delhi
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
8.	Pondicherry (Mahe & Yanam Regions)

Sl. No.	*Name of the State/UT*
1	*2*
Teaching of Hindi at Middle Level	
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Goa
4.	Gujarat
5.	Karnataka
6.	Kerala
7.	Maharashtra
8.	Manipur
9.	Meghalaya
10.	Mizoram
11.	Nagaland
12.	Orissa
13.	Sikkim
14.	Tripura
15.	West bengal
16.	Daman & Diu
17.	Lakshadweep
Teaching of Hindi at Secondary Level	
1.	—

Activities of South Central Cultural Centre, Nagpur

4074. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had set up a South Central Cultural Centre at Nagpur some time ago;

(b) whether there is no activities of the said cultural centre for the past several months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to make proper utilisation of the cultural centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1990 itself the Nagpur Centre organised the following programmes:—

(i) Karnataka Darshan in Maharashtra

(ii) Madhya Pradesh Darshan in Andhra Pradesh

(iii) Andhra Pradesh Darshan in Madhya Pradesh

(iv) Shastriya Nritya Sadhna Shibir

(v) Lok Kala Yatra Andhra Pradesh

(vi) Jugar Festival

(vii) Bal Natya Prashikshan Shibir

(viii) Glimpses and Images Exhibition

(ix) Shastriya Nritya Sadhna Shibir

(x) Theatre Workshop for handicapped children

(xi) Summer workshops for children

(xii) Vrindgan Bharat Bharti Shibir for School Children

(xiii) Zonal painting contest for children

(xiv) Yuva Sangeet Nritya Mahotsav

Further the Centre had participated in functions organised by other Centres/Organisations.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Allocation to Gujarat and Maharashtra for 20 Point Programme

4075. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Maharashtra and Gujarat for implementation of 20 Point Programme during the last two years, year-wise and point-wise;

(b) the amount spent in these States, year-wise and point-wise;

(c) whether Government of both the States have utilized the entire amount; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The year-wise and point-wise allocations made in the State Plan Sector of Gujarat and Maharashtra for the implementation of 20 Point Programme during the last two years, 1988-89 made 1989-90, are given in Statement-I.

(b) The amount spent in these States during 1988-89 and 1989-90 in the State Sector is given in Statement-Ii.

(c) and (d). In the implementation of the 20 Point Programme during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90, the State Government of Maharashtra has utilized 97% in 1988-89 and 89% in 1989-90 of the outlays and has secured 1st position in physical performance in both the years. The State Government of Gujarat has utilized 84% in 1988-89 and 87% in 1989-90 of the outlays and secured Twelfth position and Tenth position in physical performance in the two years respectively.

STATEMENT–I

Allocation of funds to Gujarat and Maharashtra during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for 20 Point Programme under State Plan Sector

(Rs lakhs)

Sl No.	*Items*	*Gujarat*		*Maharashtra*	
		1988-89	*1989-90*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	*Attack on Rural Poverty*				
	IRDP	1557	1623	2559	3088
	NREP/JRY	889	1591	2140	4139
	CD & Panchayats	176	150	55	70
	V & SI	3000	4000	1450	1945
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	323	373	675	749
3.	Better Use of Irrigation	34730	36500	52845	53011

Sl. No.	Items	Gujarat		Maharashtra	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bigger Harvests	3822	3869	8657	9174
5.	Land Reforms	300	345	65	79
6.	Safe Drinking Water	2707	3450	10058	10000
7.	Health for All	1121	1275	3500	4200
8.	Two Child Norms–Nutrition	5500	7300	595	456
9.	Education	3945	4440	9396	13144
10.	Justice to SC/STs	3190	3500	2250	2700
11.	Opportunities for Youth	58	60	261	500
12.	Housing for Peoples	1170	1500	730	442

Sl. No.	Items	Gujarat		Maharashtra	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Improvement of Slums	85	100	900	1215
14.	Forestry	3000	3500	3390	3946
15.	Protection of Environment	52	50	110	92
16.	Concern for Consumer	16	15	—	—
17.	Energy for Villages	40	40	40	40
	Total	65681	73681	99676	108990

STATEMENT–II

Statement showing expenditure under 20 Point Programme in Gujarat and Maharashtra during 1988-89 and 1989-90 in State Plan Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Items*	*Gujarat*		*Maharashtra*	
		1988-89	*1989-90 (Anti)*	*1988-89*	*1989-90 (Anti)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	*Attack on Rural Poverty*				
	IRDP	1747	1623	2631	3088
	NREP/JRY	1417	1300	2616	4304
	CD and Panchayats	74	150	53	70
	V & SI	3891	4100	1920	1531
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	382	373	745	749
3.	Better Use of Irrigation	23539	29700	53114	44103

Sl. No.	Items	Gujarat		Maharashtra	
		1988-89	1989-90 (Anti)	1988-89	1989-90 (Anti)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bigger Harvests	3434	3460	7314	9674
5.	Land Reforms	378	345	76	79
6.	Safe Drinking Water	2691	3250	8844	7874
7.	Health for All	944	1275	3825	3596
8.	Two Child Norms-Nutrition	5181	5300	510	456
9.	Education	3690	4506	7580	12221
10.	Justice to SC/STs.	3204	3300	2072	2700
11.	Opportunities for Youth	15	64	268	374
12.	Housing for Peoples	1170	1500	631	442

Sl. No.	Items	Gujarat		Maharashtra	
		1988-89	1989-90 (Anti)	1988-89	1989-90 (Anti)
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Improvement of Slums	85	100	896	1215
14.	Forestry	2934	3500	3022	3946
15.	Protection of Environment	51	50	30	68
16.	Concern for Consumer	10	15	72	—
17.	Energy for Villages	40	40	40	40
	Total:	54877	63951	96259	96540

[*English*]

Complaints About Bharat Kala Bavan of Banaras Hindu University

4076. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government about the working of the Bharat Kala Bhavan of the Banaras Hindu University during the last three years;

(b) the sepecific points raised in these complaints; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Government received a number of complaints regarding functioning of Bharat Kala Bhavan of Banaras Hindu University during the last three years. The complaints relate to administrative and financial mismanagement, missing articles, irregularities in accession/cataloguing and the procurement of art objects, improper physical verification, etc.

According to the information furnished by the University, the Vice-Chancellor constituted a fact-finding Committee in March 1989 to look into the functioning of Bharat Kala Bhavan and suggest ways and means for its improvement. Since two of its members, after giving acceptances later declined membership on health grounds, the Vice-Chancellor reconstituted the Committee in December 1989. The Committee has not submitted its report. The Vice-Chancellor has been requested to expedite the work of the Committee.

[*Translation*]

Development of Dandi Satyagraha Rashtriya Smarak

4077. SHRI CHITTUBHAI DEVJIBHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred so far by Union Government for the development of Dandi 'Satyagraha Rashtriya Smarak during last three years;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme or any such proposal is under consideration of Government regarding further development of the said smarak;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount likely to be incurred for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Department of Culture has not incurred any expenditure for the development of Dandi 'Satyagraha Rashtriya Samarak' during the last three years

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do no arise.

[*English*]

Modification in Industrial Policy

4078. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientific Policy Resolution of March, 1958 has since been modified if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Technology Policy Statement of 1983 is still operational and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether changes in the Industrial Policy now proposed, are in keeping with (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir. The Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR) of March, 1958 is still valid.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Technology Policy Statement (TPS) of 1983 is operational.

(c) Within the broad framework of the existing industrial policy of the Government of India as enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and as elaborated from time to time, the Government has recently taken some decisions which have been enunciated in a paper laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 31st May, 1990. The paper is entitled "Policy Measures for the promotion of small scale and agro-based industries and changes in procedures for industrial approvals." These measures have been postulated to improve the climate and procedures for investment and production, taking note of the present industrial environment nationally and internationally. They don't affect the basic aspects enunciated in the Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 and Technology Policy Statement of 1983. In the detailed implementation of the new industrial policy measures, it will be ensured that the approaches enunciated in the SPR and TPS are fully valid.

Warship Manufactured by H.S.L.

4079. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the warship manufactured by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. has undergone a sea trial;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the total cost of the warship and its various striking capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir. However, an Offshore Patrol Vessel, under construction at M/s Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, is scheduled to undergo seat-trial in the first week of September 1990.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details cannot be divulged for reasons of national security.

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of Supersonic Fighter Training Aircraft with U.S. collaboration

4080. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States of America has offered to collaborate in manufacturing Supersonic Fighter Training Aircraft T.F. 5 in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not in the national security interest to spell out further details.

[*English*]

Cadre Review of Various Grades of C.S.S.

4081. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no cadre review has been made during the past 25 years in the various Grades of the Central Secretariat Service (C.S.S.);

(b) if so, whether as a result of this there has been acute stagnation and anomaly particularly in the Under Secretary's Grade and Section Officer's Grade of the C.S.S.;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a review of the C.S.S. cadre as whole in the near future; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the present stagnation in the various grades of C.S.S.?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Central Secretariat Service consists of the following four grades:

(i) Selection Grade (Deputy Secretary and equivalent posts);

(ii) Grade I (Under Secretary and equivalent posts);

(iii) Section Officers (Group B Gazetted)

(iv) Assistant's Grade (Group B Non-Gazetted)

The posts of Selection Grade and Grade I are centralised and form part of the Central Staffing Scheme. The appointments of eligible Central Secretariat Service officers to these posts are made on the basis of certain specified guidelines alongwith officers of the All India Services and the Group A Central Services. As no specific post is earmarked for the members of the CSS the question of having a Cadre Review in respect of these grades for the members of the Services does not arise.

Section Officers' Grade and Assistants' Grade are decentralised and controlled by the different cadre controlling authorities instructions have been issued to the Cadre Controlling Authorities to carry or the cadre review of the decentralised grades of Central Secretariat Service.

Release of Forest Area for Non-Forest Purposes

4082. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the geographical area of the country under natural or near-natural forest cover exceeding 60-70 per cent;

(b) the extent of forest area released for developmental projects since June 1, 1990, and area released during the previous six months ending May 30, 1990; and

(c) the reasons for the recent spurt in sacrificing forests for so-called 'development' schemes when human survival is known to be critically dependent upon existence of at least 33 per cent forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) According to the study conducted by the Forest Survey of India, using satellite imageries during 1985-87, the total area under forest cover with crown density 40% and above is 37.8 million hectares.

(b) The extent of forest area released during June and July, 1990, for non-forest uses is 1,12,798.34 ha. Forests area released during previous six months ending 30th May, 1990 for non forest uses is 6,006.836 ha.

(c) The reason for increase in release of forest area for non forest uses is due to clearance of cases involving regularisation of old encroachments over 1.03 lakh hectares in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

UGC Grants to Universities for Instrumentation Centres

4083. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission give grant to various Universities for instrumentation Centres;

(b) if so, whether a proposal for such instrumentation Centre has been received by the University Grants Commission from the Himachal Pradesh University;

(c) if so, whether the proposal has been approved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). UGC provides financial assistance to Universities for setting up Universities/Services and Instrumentation Centres (USICs). According to the information sent by Himachal Pradesh University to the Commission, the University proposes to submit a proposal to the Commission in this regard. According to the information furnished by UGC, this proposal has not been received.

Ganga Action Plan

4084. SHRI SHANKARSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI A.K. PATEL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of pollution of Ganga at Hardwar, Kanpur, Rishikesh, Allahabad, Varanasi; Patna and other major cities of Bihar and West Bengal and what they are estimated to be after completion of all these schemes; and

(b) the progress made so far in clearing of Ganga at these places and the amount spent so far on this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The present pollution level in the River Ganga at the major towns mentioned, as measured by the important water quality parameters of Dissolved Oxygen & Biochemical Oxygen Demand, are given in the Statement.

It is estimated that on completion of the sanctioned schemes under the Ganga Action Plan, the level of Dissolved Oxygen is likely to be greater than 5.0 milligrams per litre and that of Biochemical Oxygen Demand less than 3.0 milligrams per litre, at all the places.

(b) Under the Ganga Action Plan, of the 262 schemes sanctioned in the three States, 152 have been completed. Three hundred and sixty eight million liters per day of wastewater has so far been intercepted and diverted from entering the Ganga and Rs. 198.14 crores has been spent so far.

STATEMENT

Water Quality of the Ganga at Major Cities (as on June, 1990)

Sl. No.	*City/Town*	*Dissolved Oxygen (mg/1)*	*Biochemical Oxygen (mg/1)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Rishikesh (UP)	7.05	1.32
2.	Haridwar	6 63	1.75
3.	Allahabad	6.50	1.60
4.	Varanasi	8.20	2.50
5.	Kanpur	4 01	3.70
6.	*Patna (Bihar)	8.80	0.40
7.	*Buxar	9.30	0.40
8.	*Rajmahal	8.90	0.30
9.	Behrampur (West Bengal)	6 60	0.90
10.	Palta	7.50	0.70
11.	Dakshineshwar	6.30	0.70
12.	Uluberia	5 40	0.80

* As on February, 1990.

Provision of Lift to Gol Gumbaz

4085. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lift facility has been provided to reach the top Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur, in Karnataka; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to provide lift facillity to Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur to facilitate tourists to reach the top of the Gol Gumbaz?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

Tehri Dam Project

4086. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Decan Herald dated 11 July, 1990 under the Caption "Tehri Project to be ready by 1996.

(b) whether the noted Environmentalist Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna led a movement against the Coffer Dam and called for lowering its height; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna and the local people have been agitating against the construction of a 260.5 m high Tehri Dam because of apprehensions regarding its safety and likely environmental destruction in the area. The Government have setup a High level Committee of Experts to examine the safety aspects of the Tehri Dam.

Reservation of Seats in Professional Courses

4087. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has reserved some percentage of seats in Engineering and Diploma Courses for Anglo-Indian community students;

(b) if so, whether such reservation is in vogue in other states; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to direct all the State Government to make reservations in professional courses like engineering and diploma courses to Anglo-Indian community students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir, the Karnataka Government has reserved one seat for B.E. Degree course at the University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering, Bangalore.

(b) Yes, Sir, one seat is reserved in Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Financial assistance to Youth Organisations in U.P.

4089. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh which receive financial assistance from the Union Government;

(b) the amount given to these organisations as financial assistance during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted about the working of these organisations; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) 266 youth voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh received financial assistance from the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports during the last three years.

(b) *Year*	*Assistance (Rs.)*
1	*2*
1987-88	16,31,278.00
1988-89	17,18,283.00
1989-90	11,67,295.00

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Approved Projects of Maharashtra

4090. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: the names of the projects of Maharashtra which have been approved during the last three years along with the names of the projects which have been rejected and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): A statement giving the names of development projects approved or rejected, during the last three years, from environmental and forestry angles is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
I.	*RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*	
1.	Wan River Project	Approved
2.	Gosikhurd Irrigation Project	—do—
3.	Bawsanthadi Project	—do—
4.	Koyna-Krishna Lift Irrigation Scheme	—do—
5.	Jayakwadi Stage–I and II Project	—do—
6.	Tillari Irrigation Project	
7.	Hatwane Project	Rejected due to non-submission of complete environmental action plans
8.	Waghur River Project	
9.	Kukadi Irrigation Project	
10.	Upper Wardha Project	

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
II.	*THERMAL POWER PROJECTS*	
11.	Dahanu Thermal Power Project–500 MW	Approved
12.	Captive Power Plant of Hindustan Petrochemical Limited	—do—
13.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Project Unit–7	—do—
14.	Umred Thermal Power Station–2 x 210 MW	Rejected due to non-submission of information by the project authorities
15.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station–4 x 500 MW	
III.	*NUCLEAR POWER PROJECTS*	
16.	Atomic Power Project at Tarapur–2 x 500 MW	Approved
IV.	*MINING PROJECTS*	
17.	Sasti Opencast Project (Western Coalfield Ltd. (WCL)	—do—
18.	Silewara Underground Project (Revised Cost Estimate), WCL	—do—
19.	Ukni Opencast Project, WCL	—do—
20.	Durgapur Rayatwari (Reorganisation) Project, WCL	Rejected due to non-furnishing environment/ forestry details
21.	Padampur Opencast Project, WCL	
22.	Hindustan Lalpeth Opencast Project of WCL	
23.	Durgapur Opencast Project, WCL	
24.	Saoner Opencast and Underground Project, WCL	
25.	Kolar Pimpri Opencast Project, WCL	

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
V.	*INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS*	
26.	Additional Development of Bombay High	Approved
27.	Heera Phase–II Development	—do—
28.	Western Offshore Integrated Development Plan	—do—
29.	Gas Lift facilities for Bombay High Field	—do—
30.	Development of Mid-Tapti and South Tapti Gas Field	—do—
31.	Development of D–31 Structure	—do—
32.	Development of Panna Fields	—do—
33.	Structures BH–22 by M/s ONGC	—do—
34.	Structures BY–25 by M/s ONGC	—do—
35.	Structures BH–57 by M/s ONGC	—do—
36.	N–Paraffin Project and C-3/C-4 separation facilities by Bharat Petroleum Corporation at Mahul, Bombay	—do—
37.	Expansion/Modernisation of stamp printing facilities at India Security Press, Nashik	—do—
38.	Modernisation of currency note press Nashik Road	—do—
39.	Setting up of a Cold Rolling Mill M/s Inland Steel Ltd. Wardha	—do—
40.	Setting up of strip Rolling Complex of 1,20,000 TPA M/s Integrated Steels Ltd.	—do—
41.	Augmentation facilities of Lube Base stock at Bombay Refinery of HPCL	—do—
42.	Augmentation of facilities of Lube base stock at Bombay Refinery of BPCL	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
43.	R–7, R–9, R–13 Structures Environmental clearance	Approved
44.	Expansion of MGCC Gas cracker complex M/s IPCL	—do—
45.	Suphala and Ammonia Plant rehabilitation of RCF at Chembur M/s RCF	—do—
46.	Development of Mukta Oil field ONGC	—do—
47.	Development of Neelam Oil field of ONGC	—do—
48.	5,70,000 MTPA Ethane/propane Unit at Uran–ONGC	—do—
49.	Bombay High South enhanced recovery project–ONGC	—do—
VI.	*PORTS AND HARBOURS*	
50.	Environmental clearance to Nhava Sheva Port Project	—do—
51.	Construction of new berth at Pir Pau, Bombay Port for handling specialised grade of POL and Bulk liquid chemicals by Bombay Port Trust	—do—
52.	Modernisation of Ship Repair Facilities in the Port of Bombay Port Trust (BPT)	—do—
53.	Development of storage facilities for phosphoric acid at Jawaharlal Nehru Port by Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals corporation Ltd.	—do—
54.	Augmentation of Container handling facilities at Jawaharlal Nehru Port	—do—
55.	Provision of container Handling facilities at Bombay Port	—do—
56.	Replacement of the Outer Lock Gate, Indira Dock, Bombay Port	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
VII.	*AIRPORT PROJECTS*	
57.	Construction of new International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase–III) at Bombay Airport	Approved
58.	Modernisation of Air Traffic control facilities at Delhi and Bombay Airports	—do—
VIII.	*ROADS*	
59.	Construction of Westerly diversion road over 2.38 Kms around Pune City	—do—
IX.	*COMMUNICATION PROJECTS*	
60.	Setting up of national channel and Installation of 1000 KW MW Transmitter at Nagpur	—do—
X.	*BEACH RESORT*	
61.	Konkan Beach Resort at Aligarh, Raigadh	Rejected as construction proposed within 200 m of High Tide Line
B.	*FORESTRY CLEARANCE*	
1.	Lebhan-Sarad Nalla Project in Chandrapur District	Approved
2.	Percolation Tank in Nasik District	—do—
3.	Wak Irrigation Tank in Akola District	—do—
4.	Underground Pipeline for Irrigation Purpose, Jalgaon District	—do—
5.	Strengthening of NH 3	—do—
6.	Pipeline for Irrigation in Pune District	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
7.	Underground pipeline in Pune	Approved
8.	Perlocation Tank in Nasik District	—do—
9.	Perlocation Tank in Dhule District	—do—
10.	Percolation Tank in Nasik District	—do—
11.	Water Supply Scheme	—do—
12.	Percolation Tank at 8 villages in Nasik District	—do—
13.	132 KV Transmission Line from Lonaval to Wai sub Station	—do—
14.	Construction of NH–3 Bombay to Nasik National Highway	—do—
15.	110 KV transmission line from Mudsingh to Radhanagar	—do—
16.	Laying of pipeline for irrigation purpose of Shri Gopalrao Kanchan in Pune	—do—
17.	Laying of pipeline for irrigation in Pune	—do—
18.	Construction of Nigre Water Supply Scheme	—do—
19.	Construction of Nagthana Tank, Amraoti	—do—
20.	Laying of pipeline for irrigation purpose to Shri Vithal Shankar in Pune	—do—
21.	400 MV DC Overhead transmission line from Chandrapur to Parli	—do—
22.	Gosikhurd Irrigation Project	—do—
23.	11 KV Transmission Line for electrification of backward area	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
24.	Construction of Uma Medium Project	Approved
25.	Construction of Irrigation Tank Dhoki–II	—do—
26.	Percolation Tank at Ahmednagar District	—do—
27.	Laying of pipeline in Yeotmal	—do—
28.	Bhanghar approach road	—do—
29.	Laying of pipeline from Goki River Project Yawatmal MIDC	—do—
30.	16 KV Transmission line in Nasik	—do—
31.	11 KV transmission line for electrification of tribal area	—do—
32.	Percolation Tank at Mahumal Village	—do—
33.	Percolation Tank in Nasik	—do—
34.	Percolation Tank in Nasik	—do—
35.	Laying of pipeline for water supply scheme	—do—
36.	Laying of 11 KV transmission line in Nasik District	—do—
37.	Balsawarji Minor Irrigation Project	—do—
38.	Khutal Water Supply Scheme	—do—
39.	High Frequency Wireless Communication Scheme	—do—
40.	Water Supply Scheme	—do—
41.	Extraction of coal by Western Coal Fields Ltd.	—do—
42.	Dhimbe dam and right bank canal in Pune	—do—
43.	Amravati Bypass Road	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
44.	Porli-Panchatau Water Supply Scheme	Approved
45.	Percolation Tank at Sirsola	—do—
46.	Village Tank at Inthal	—do—
47.	Percolation Tank in Dhule	—do—
48.	Construction of well and laying water supply at Akola District	—do—
49.	Water pipeline to Gurudeve Sidh Peeth for irrigation	—do—
50.	Percolation Tank at Nasik	—do—
51.	Renewal of Quarry lease to Shri H.R. Kaharia	—do—
52.	Construction of Andheri Tank in Akola	—do—
53.	Percolation Tank at Chinchwane in Ahmednagar	—do—
54.	Trunk Repeater Station	—do—
55.	Percolation Tank at Bhilwarwadi Katraj in Pune	—do—
56.	400 KV D/c line—Ramgundam Chandrapur	—do—
57.	Pantel-Uran Road	—do—
58.	Percolation Tank in Ahmednagar	—do—
59.	Karvel Minor Irrigation in Thane	—do—
60.	Ambi-Dhunala Minor Irrigation Tank in Ahmednagar	—do—
61.	Laying of underground gas pipeline by IPCL	—do—
62.	11 KV transmission line from Borapada to Dhanpeda	—do—
63.	Percolation Tank in Nasik	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
64.	Construction of Bhatsa Right Bank Canal in Thane	Approved
65.	11 KV transmission line from Malegaon to Tipashwar	—do—
66.	Renewal of stone quarry lease-in Kohlapur	—do—
67.	Boragaon Medium Tank in Yeotmal	—do—
68.	Percolation Tank in Jalgaon	—do—
69.	132 KV D/c Interlinking line between HEP Bhandara Stage–I	—do—
70.	Laying of water supply pipeline at Thandali	—do—
71.	Underground pipeline for watering agriucltural crop in Worli Village	—do—
72.	3 phase 4 weir electric line in Manohli Village	—do—
73.	Percolation Tank at Shivapur in Jalgaon	—do—
74.	Construction of Eastern Dam in Nasik	—do—
75.	Construction of Emergency Water Supply at Varewadi	—do—
76.	Percolation Tank at Ghotul	—do—
77.	Percolation Tank in Sidheshwar in Ahmednagar	—do—
78.	Laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in village Injale	—do—
79.	Car Parking at Malkam Peth	—do—
80.	11 KV transmission line in Village Kanjali	—do—
81.	11 KV transmission line from Deonagri to Bagnarri Chir	—do—
82.	Laying of pipeline for drinking water supply	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
83.	Installation of VHI Repeater Station in Thane District	Approved
84.	Laying of water and electric supply line from INS Shivaji to Tropo Station	—do—
85.	Nawapur Pimpalner road in Dhule	—do—
86.	Pipeline for supply of water for agricultural purpose in Ahmednagar	—do—
87.	Underground pipeline for emergency water supply to village	—do—
88.	Nalegaon Medium Irrigation Tank in Nasik	—do—
89.	11 KV transmission line at Nasik	—do—
90.	Underground pipeline for water supply scheme	—do—
91.	Mun River Project at Buldana	—do—
92.	Bawanthadi Project in Bhandara District	—do—
93.	Kalisarar Project in Bhandara	—do—
94.	440 KV Bhilai-Chandrapur Transmission line	—do—
95.	Ground service Reservoir for water supply	—do—
96.	Construction of field canal at Kukadi Irrigation Project in Pune	—do—
97.	Construction of Waghaluth to Phopasi Road	—do—
98.	Laying of 11 KV transmission line through Village Ambapani	—do—
99.	Construction of Naugiri-Ghatghal Road	—do—
100.	Laying of 11 KV Torangaon to Kharpadi transmission line	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
101.	Laying of 11 KV line through forest area of Kalurli and Kaluriste villages	Approved
102.	Laying of pipeline for Kantai to Paligam	—do—
103.	Laying of 11 KV transmission line in Bhagdhot Rayate and Khada Kohal Orar villages	—do—
104.	Construction of By-pass road of Bombay-Pune NH No. 4	—do—
105.	Construction of approach road and Surge Shaft to Koyana Hydro-electric Project Stage–IV	—do—
106.	Construction of 11 KV transmission line for village Bhadakkavadia	—do—
107.	Renewal of mining lease in Thane district by Trishul Labourers Cooperative Society	—do—
108.	Laying of pipeline in Sallode Taluka	—do—
109.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Kalambi village	—do—
110.	Laying of 11 KV transmission line to villages Bhati Khirdi Kayase	—do—
111.	Construction of Water Treatment Plant for Avge to Darwha Urban Water Supply Scheme	—do—
112.	Minor Irrigation Tank in Dhule	—do—
113.	Construction of Branch Canal of Bhanikwadi	—do—
114.	Construction of Wireless Repeater Station for communication system in Jaikwadi Irrigation Project	—do—
115.	Construction of Minor Irrigation Tank in Aurangabad District	—do—
116.	Laying of pipeline for agricultural purpose in Ahmednagar	—do—

Sl. No.	*Development Sector and name of the project*	*Present Status*
1	*2*	*3*
117.	Laying of pipeline for drinking water supply	Approved
118.	Renewal of traditional lease of While Clay by Mohd. Hussain for 15 years	—do—
119.	Construction of approach road and a bridge on NH No. 6 in Jalgaon	—do—
120.	Construction of Kuagam-Kushihad Road	—do—
121.	Rehabilitation of Sardar Sarover Project affected oustees	—do—
122.	Land in Bhuldhana District and construction of Medium Irrigation Tank at Hawar/Chada III.	—do—
123.	Morba Dam in Raigad	—do—
124.	Water Supply Scheme	—do—
125.	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	—do—
126.	Land in Ahmednagar for laying of Electric and pipe line to C.P. Cooperative Society Water Supply Scheme	—do—
127.	Quarry Stone for Nhava Sheva	Rejected on Merit
128.	Laying of underground pipeline in Pune	—do—
129.	Mahabaleshwar-Kastud Hatlod Road in Satara District	—do—
130.	Afforestation by National Organic Chemicals Ltd.	—do—
131.	Workshop Building at Allapalli	—do—
132.	Establishment of Sub-Centre for Shivaji University	—do—
133.	Mining in favour of Shri H.M. Pavri	—do—
134.	Quarrying of Stone in Raigad District	—do—

[*English*]

Nomination of Teachers to Rajya Sabha

4091. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIKVTA demanded for a provision for creation of teachers' constituencies earmarking some quota for nomination of teachers to the Rajya Sabha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No such demand have been received in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) Does not arise.

National Development Council Meeting

4092. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether meeting of the National Development Council scheduled to be held on 4th and 5th August, has since been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to hold the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The meeting of the National Development Council scheduled to be held at Bangalore on 5th August, 1990 was postponed.

(b) Due to pre-occupation with urgent Government work in New Delhi.

(c) A date for holding the meeting has not yet been finalised.

Number of Schools in the Country

4093. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of primary and secondary schools in the country and the number of schools where there are no proper buildings, black boards, lavatories and drinking water facilities, State-wise; and

(b) the number of schools in the country where there is only one teacher, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The position in this respect is given in the statement on the basis of the Fifth All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT with 30th September, 1986 as reference date.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of primary schools	Total number of secondary schools	Primary schools having no			
				Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	No. of Sections (In Primary schools) having no Blackboards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44346	5034	10713	25499	42551	97702
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	50	759	484	864	1666
3.	Assam	25873	2230	1633	21895	24138	53133
4.	Bihar	51377	3626	19818	27135	50467	162398
5.	Goa	993	297	58	380	889	1411
6.	Gujarat	12709	3302	1121	5567	11650	14670
7.	Haryana	4849	1899	360	1394	4239	8172
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6904	801	3977	3429	6498	9982

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of primary schools	Total number of secondary schools	Primary schools having no			
				Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	No. of Sections (In Primary schools) having no Blackboards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7466	846	3526	5383	7322	10607
10.	Karnataka	23023	3572	2151	12766	22391	44303
11.	Kerala	6096	2363	790	1438	4579	1765
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64089	1605	15111	43396	60933	137317
13.	Maharashtra	38094	7187	7993	20627	34095	40648
14.	Manipur	2757	363	2217	2046	260-2	3594
15.	Meghalaya	3692	288	2706	3255	3624	7171
16.	Mizoram	1005	160	427	688	804	165
17.	Nagaland	1131	95	651	848	1110	75

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of primary schools	Total number of secondary schools	Primary schools having no			
				Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	No. of Sections (In Primary schools) having no Blackboards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Orissa	34178	3955	9673	25748	33674	62247
19.	Punjab	12838	2247	1053	1284	11045	21715
20.	Rajasthan	28103	2203	4231	13319	26229	52152
21.	Sikkim	468	55	182	277	446	87
22.	Tamil Nadu	29268	2688	2447	4509	25988	29301
23.	Tripura	1927	280	1815	1209	1824	4472
24.	Uttar Pradesh	75564	2485	15488	35470	71320	189454
25.	West Bengal	48456	4483	21326	20018	45534	68159

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of primary schools	Total number of secondary schools	Primary schools having no			
				Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	No. of Sections (In Primary schools) having no Blackboards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	A&N Islands	177	23	61	73	121	169
27.	Chandigarh	44	71	1	0	15	10
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	124	4	47	0	108	180
29.	Daman & Diu	32	15	0	8	21	15
30	Delhi	1838	259	37	128	228	455
31.	Lakshadweep	18	9	0	9	10	0
32.	Pondicherry	339	65	109	79	214	152
	All India	528730	52560	145181	278361	495533	1023347

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Secondary schools having no			
		Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	Number of single teacher schools (Primary)
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221	1211	3146	18032
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	14	23	526
3.	Assam	763	466	1689	8903
4.	Bihar	136	264	1725	13303
5.	Goa	2	18	94	167
6.	Gujarat	149	190	1385	4784
7.	Haryana	19	114	757	382
8.	Himachal Pradesh	261	145	594	1951
9	Jammu & Kashmir	103	321	550	4380

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Secondary schools having no			
		Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	Number of single teacher schools (Primary)
1	2	9	10	11	12
10.	Karnataka	263	654	2293	14350
11.	Kerala	121	368	705	19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	98	276	997	22163
13.	Maharashtra	832	694	3863	16660
14.	Manipur	193	143	194	510
15.	Meghalaya	55	101	159	1969
16.	Mizoram	36	107	98	119
17.	Nagaland	12	27	61	42
18.	Orissa	698	1494	2780	14112

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Secondary schools having no			
		Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	Number of single teacher schools (Primary)
1	2	9	10	11	12
19.	Punjab	36	71	1054	1457
20.	Rajasthan	12	27	61	42
21.	Sikkim	2	18	21	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	243	545	1094	2724
23.	Tripura	185	66	158	145
24.	Uttar Pradesh	35	292	1227	8891
25.	West Bengal	219	90	1261	1679
26.	A&N Islands	0	0	4	41

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Secondary schools having no			
		Proper buildings	Drinking water facilities	Lavatories	Number of single teacher schools (Primary)
1	2	9	10	11	12
27	Chandigarh	0	0	6	1
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	83
29	Daman & Diu	0	2	3	3
30	Delhi	27	9	20	3
31	Lakshadweep	10	0	1	1
32	Pondicherry	8	8	9	75
	All India	4737	7888	26982	152848

Amount given for Renovation of Jama Masjid, Delhi

4094. SHRIMATI VIJAYA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fund from Government for renovation of the Jama Masjid, Delhi has been given recently, if so, the amount given and the date of release;

(b) names of temples, Gurudwaras and Churches for which Government funds have been given in the same period for renovation work; and

(c) the amount and date of release of the amount in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs for the year 1990-91 has been allocated on 2.5.90 for conservation of Jama Masjid as a special case because of its architectural and historical importance and the work is being done by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) which protects. conserves and preserves sites and remains of National Importance on the basis of their outstanding archaeological, historical and artistic merits and not on the basis of their religious affiliations. Besides this in certain cases, monuments of secular and religious character form an integral complex. Funds are not however allotted on the basis of sectarian character of monuments. The figures of allocation on these lines are not maintained.

Mining Activity in Bihar

4095. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of Indian Iron and Steel Co. vs. State of Bihar dated 4 April, 1988 whereby mining activity has been allowed in already broken up and cleared forest land;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to issue guidelines allowing mining in broken up and cleared forest land consistent with the Supreme Court judgement; and

(c) as clearance from forest and environment angle takes considerable times whether Union Government propose to permit mining activity during the intervening period till proposal in respect of each case is cleared by it?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable directions have already been issued to State Governments on 8.8.89. However, the matter is under examination.

(c) As per the guidelines issued under the Act, for renewal of mining leases in forest area the State Governments are required to submit complete proposals to the Central Government 3 months prior to expiry of the lease period. On receipt of formal proposals from State Governments the Ministry takes expeditious action to dispose of such cases.

Surveillance of Palk Straits

4096. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the increasing activities of the LTTE across the Palk Straits in Northern Sri Lanka are posing a threat to the lives of thousands of Indian fishermen working in the area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government

thereto and the steps taken to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Certain incidents of abduction and beating up of Indian fishermen, in the Sri Lankan waters, by suspected Sri Lankan militants, have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Surveillance and patrolling by the Navy and the Coast Guard in the Palk Bay area have been intensified in order to ensure that the Indian fishermen are able to carry out fishing activity on the Indian side of the IBL without any harassment. The Government of Tamil Nadu have also issued warnings to the Indian fishermen not to stray into the Sri Lankan waters in the course of their fishing activities.

[*Translation*]

Environmental Pollution Due to Open Dustbins in East Delhi

4097. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the open dustbins and open drains are causing serious health hazards in East Delhi and posing a threat to environment;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modify the existing garbage collecting system in Delhi so that there could be a check on it in view of its serious effects on environment and health; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Dust Bins and open drains in East Delhi are part of the sanitation programme. These are regularly cleaned and the garbage collected is sent to land-fills for ultimate disposal. New processes of disposal will be adopted as and when they are approved.

[*English*]

Clearance to Coal and Power Projects

4098. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of coal projects are held up for clearance with Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of those projects; and

(c) the list of such coal and power projects cleared by the Government during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A list of pending projects is given in the Statement–I.

(c) A list of coal and power projects cleared from environmental and forestry angles during the last six months is given in Statement–II.

STATEMENT–I

I. *List of Coal Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance*

1. Khairagura Opencast Project.
2. Medapalli Opencast Project.
3. Cherla Opencast Project.

4. K.D. Hesalong (Phase–I) Opencast Project.

5. Rajrappa Opencast Mine.

6. Block–II Coking Coal Project.

7. Katras Underground Project.

8. Saunda 'D' Underground Project.

9. Tisra Coal Handling Plant.

10. Reorganisation of Nandan Colliery.

11. Tandsi Colliery.

12. Bellora Opencast Mine.

13. Gondegaon Opencast Project.

14. Pimpalgaon Opencast Project (Wani Area).

15. Mugoli Opencast Project.

16. Samleshwari Opencast Project.

17. Lajakura Opencast Project.

18. Kalinga Coal Preparation Plan.

19. Jambad Opencast Project.

20. Bakulia Underground Project.

21. J.K. Nagar Underground Coal Project.

22. Nakrakonda Project.

23. Tilaboni Underground Project.

24. Chinakuri I and II Mine, ECL.

II. *List of Coal Projects pending for Clearance Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980*

1. Padmavati Khani coal mining Project of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Goleti No. 2 Opencast Coal mine of Singareni Coal-lieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

3. Ravindrakhani New Tech. Coal mining Project of SCCL in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

4. Kalinga Opencast Coal mining project of SECL in Dhenkanal District of Orissa.

5. Goleti No 1 Project of SCCL in Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh.

6. Renewal of lease for Deulabeda Collieries in Orissa.

7. Renewal of Talchar Collieries of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) in Orissa.

8. Tandsi Coal Project in Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh by Western Coalfields Ltd.

9. 58 ha. for Topa Colliery Opencast Project of M/s.

Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL).

10. 102.01 ha. for Karketta Project of M/s. CCL.

11. 9.06 ha. for Hindegir Project of M/s. CCL.

12. 99.69 ha. for Saunda 'D' Coal Project of M/s. CCL.

NOTE: South Eastern Coalfields Limited.

STATEMENT–II

I. *List of Coal and Power Projects Approved from Environmental Angle during the Last Six Months.*

A. *Coal Projects*

1. Satgram Underground Project.
2. Moonidih Underground Project.
3. North Amlabad Underground Project.
4. Manuguru Opencast Project–II.
5. Jawahar Khani No.5 Incline Project.
6. Dudichua Opencast Project.
7. Khadia Opencast Project.
8. Lilari Opencast Project.
9. Gorbi Opencast (Expansion) Project.
10. Sileware Underground Project.
11. Godavari Khani No. 11-A Incline Project.
12. Ukni Opencast Project.
13. Pootkee Bulliary Underground Project.

B. *Atomic Power Projects*

1. Atomic Power Project at Tarapur (2x500) MW, Maharashtra.

C *Thermal Power Projects*

1. Coast Based Thermal Power Project at Visakhapatnam-1000 MW, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Amguri Gas Based Thermal Power Station —360 MW, Assam.
3. Muzaffarpur Thermal Powqer Station Extension, Stage—II 2x210 MW, Bihar.
4. Gas Based Power Station at Gandhar — 650 MW, Gujarat.
5. Gas Based Power Station at Faridabad, Stage— 810 MW, Haryana.
6. Captive Power Plant at Mangalore (KIOCL) 20 MW, Karnataka.
7. Vindhayachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II-2x500 MW Madhya Pradesh.
8. Korba West Bank Thermal Project—2x210 MW, Madhya Pradesh.

9. Chandrapur Thermal Power Project, Unit -7 1x500 MW Maharashtra.

10. Captive Power Plant at Madras Refinery Ltd. 16 MW, Tamil Nadu.

11. Neyveli Lignite Corporation's Power Project Unit-I Expansion-2x210 MW, Tamil Nadu.

12. Gas Based Power Project at Narimanam-2x5 MW, Tamil Nadu.

13. Gas Based Power Project at Dadri, Stage-II (405MW), U.P.

14. Captive Power Plant (Eastern Coalfields Ltd.) Chinakuri (20MW), West Bengal).

D. *Hydel Power Projects:*

1. Hydro-electric Project on Guntur branch of Nagarjunasagar Right Main Canal, Andhra Pradesh.

2. Kuttiyadi Hydro–electric Project (Extension), Kerala.

3. Tehri Project, Uttar Pradesh

4. Serlui–B Hydro–electric Project, Mizoram.

II. *List of Coal and Power Projects Cleared during Last Six Months Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.*

A. *Coal Projects*

1. Lilari Opencast Mining in Sambalpur Distt. of Orissa.

2. 83.127 ha. of forest land cleared on lease in Gorbi (Extension) Coal Mines in favour of Northern Coal–fields Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Dudichua & Khadia Coal Projects in Mirzapur (Sonebhadra) District.

B. *Power Projects*

1. Diversion of 0.85 ha. of forest land for constrution of Sal Hydel Project, Stage–II, Himachal Pradesh.

2. 954.69 ha. of forest land for construction of Kol Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh.

3. 47.77 ha. of forest land for Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh).

4. 14.70 ha of forest land for laying 132 K.V. Transmission Line from Jessore to Kandari (Himachal Pradesh).

5. 34.872 ha. of forest land cleared for construction of 400 K.V. Transmission Vindhyachal-Bina line Madhya Pradesh.

6. 26.47 ha. of forest land for construction of 132 K.V. Transmission Line from Jassore to Dehra (Himachal Pradesh).

7. 14.1416 ha. of forest land for construction of 66 K.V. tranmission line from Then-

mala to Edam of Kalladai Hydel Project (Kerala).

8. 25.585 ha. of forest land for 220 K.V. Transmission Line from Idukki to Lower Pariyar (Kerala).

9. 21.0545 ha. of forest land for 220 K.V. Transmission line from Lower Periyar to Cochin (Kerala).

10. 22.4 ha. of forest land for 220 K.V. D/C transmission line from Trichur to Kozhikode (Kerala).

11. 8.00 ha. of forest land for Power development in Cholakkudy Basin Stage–II Anakkayam Small Hydro–electric Scheme (Kerala).

12. 6.69 ha. of forest land cleared for construction of 132 K.V. transmission line from Hamirpur to Dehra (Himacal Pradesh).

13. 308.47 ha. of forest land for Power House etc. for Narmada Sagar Multi-purpose Project (MadhyaPradesh).

14. 2.875 ha. of forest land for 300 K.V. Micro–Hydel Project (Himachal Pradesh).

15. 3.560 ha. of forest land for 400 K.V. Bhopal-Bina transmission line (Madhya Pradesh).

16. 2.450 ha. of forest land for 11 K.V. Chanderpur-Laxmi Nagar transmission line (Madhya Pradesh).

17. The construction of 33/11 K.V. Electric Sub-Station at Chakkhatia in Almorah District.

18. Construction of 400 K.V. Sub-Station in Unnao Distrit of U.P.

19. Construction of 33/11 K.V. Sub-Station at Myikyasain in Almora District.

20. 132 K.V. S/C Transmission line for Gohpur-Nirjuli in District Sonitpur.

21. Ranganadi Hydro-Electric Project Stage–I

22. Koel–Karo Hydro-Electric Project.

23. 132 K.V. Transmission line from Gordha to Chhotauepur.

Centenary of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

4099. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to celebrate centenary of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of time bound action programme for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. It is not the birth

centenary.

(b) The financial assistance would be provided to registered organisations as per guidelines for Centenary Celebration.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Excavation At Chausa and Buxar (Bihar)

4100. PROF. SAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India is of the opinion that some historically important archaeological finds could be excavated in the near future if further excavation is undertaken at Chausa (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the programme chalked out by the Archaeological Survey of India for the future excavations of Chausa and Buxar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has no proposal to excavate the sites at Chausa and Buxar (Bihar).

[*English*]

Standardisation of Geographical name of Bombay

4101. SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official National Atlas of India and the Survey Department maps published in Hindi bear the name of Bombay city as Mumbai;

(b) if so, prior to accepting this national name as standard name in the Roman script by the UNESCO in their 1981 publication "Climatif Atlas of Asia" conversion tables for international transcription from Devanagari to Roman script were prepared and supplied to them on behalf of India as international cooperation in Cartography; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No information about accepting this as a standard name in Roman script by the UNESCO in their 1981 publication is available. Further, Government is not aware about any transcription from Devanagari to Roman script, prepared and supplied to UNESCO, on behalf of India as international cooperation in Cartography.

Admission to Post-Graduate Course in Geology

4102. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have applied for admission to the Post-graduate Course in the Geology in Delhi University;

(b) the number of the students admitted to the course; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Delhi University for admission to Post-Graduate course in Geology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, sixty students applied for admission to the M.Sc Course in Applied Geology this

year. There are twelve seats available in this Course against which eleven students have been admitted as on 31.8.1990. The process for filling up the remaining one seat is in process.

(c) Admissions to the M.Sc. Course in Applied Geology have been made on the basis of performance in the prescribed qualifying examinations.

[*Translation*]

Educationally backward District of Bihar

4103. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the educationally backward district in Bihar;

(b) the main causes thereof;

(c) the efforts made by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no efforts have been made, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Educational backwardness can be attributed to adverse socio-economic conditions and inadequate infrastructure.

(c) and (d). Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-formal Education and Adult Education Programme, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for educational development. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to concentrate on backward districts.

STATEMENT

List of districts having Literacy Rate below the National Literacy Rate 36.23 (All persons)

Name of the State	*Sl. No.*	*Name of the District*	*Literacy Rate*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Bihar	1.	Paschim Champaran	18.78
	2.	Purnia	19.26
	3.	Purba Champaran	19.33
	4.	Sitamarhi	20.26
	5.	Saharsa	20.41
	6.	Palamau	21.03
	7.	Katihari	21.37
	8.	Gopalganj	21.74

Name of the State	*Sl. No.*	*Name of the District*	*Literacy Rate*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
	9.	Madhubani	22.25
	10.	Santhal Paragana	23.50
	11.	Hazaribagh	23.71
	12.	Siwan	23.91
	13.	Girdih	23.94
	14.	Durbhanga	24.25
	15.	Muzaffarpur	24.86
	16.	Samastipur	25.55
	17.	Vaishali	26.06
	18.	Begusarai	26.06
	19.	Nawada	26.53
	20.	Munger	26.65
	21.	Saran	27.28
	22.	Bhagalpur	27.47
	23.	Aurangabad	28.49
	24.	Gaya	30.07
	25.	Rohtas	30.55
	26.	Bhojpur	31.35
	27.	Ranchi	31.41
	28.	Nalanda	32.92
	29.	Singhbhum	34.59

[*English*]

International Science and Technology Cooperation with Japan

4104. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Science and Technology Cooperation with Japan includes development of machine translation systems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the strategy adopted to benefit from Japanese experience in the machine translation; and

(c) the manner in which the programme of the Department of Electronics on Technology Development Mision for Indian languages relates to Indo-Japan Cooperation programme under Department of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Department of Electronics has taken the initiative to study Japanese experience on Machine Translation. The possibility of collaboration with CICC (Centre for International Cooperation for Computerization) will be explored in the area of multi-linugual/ multi-scriptal Machine Translation.

(c) The Programme on Technology Development for Indian Language' is being initiated by the Department of Electronics. The objectives and planned activites of the TDIL Programme will be communicated for discussion under the Indo-Japan and other international cooperation programmes.

Technology Development for Indian Languages

4105. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Development for Indian Languages for which rupees 17 crores have been allocated in the Eighth Plan period has been launched so far;

(b) if so, the details of the projects initiate so far;

(c) the various Sanskrit Institutions which have been or will be identified to start the courses on computational linguistics and computer assisted learning & technical under the above schemes; and

(d) the details of the training programmes for re-orienting the language people to participate in the various programmes under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A detailed programme has been worked out for implementation of the Technology Development for Indian languages (TDIL) during the VIII Plan period. This will be launched after the VIII Plan proposals have been approved.

An amount of Rs. 17 crores is estimated for this programme during the VIII Plan but this is yet to be finalised. However, work relating to this area has been unabated and is an ongoing one.

(c) During the implementation of the TDIL programme, reputed institutions engaged in research learning and teaching relating to Sanskrit would be associated.

(d) A committee has been set up to

prepare the curriculum for the "Natural Language Processing Teachers Training Programme" aimed at re-orienting linguists and language educators in the emerging areas of Computational Linguistics and Computer Assisted Learning and Teaching . The training programme will be organised with joint collaboration of technical and language institutions.

Patenting in India

4106. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate attention is being paid to patenting and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) how do Indian patents compare in actual numbers and percentage of world in electronics, bio-technology, non-conventional energy sources;

(c) the percentage of Government sponsored R &D projects resulting into any patent especially in rapidly growing areas of electronics and bio-technology; and

(d) the details of strategy adopted to keep pace with advanced countries in terms of national and international patenting in knowledge intensive and capital intensive technologies patenting in knowledge intensive and capital intensive technologies in the frontier areas like electronics and bio-technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investigation into Unlawful Location of NOCIL

4107. SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO NANASAHEB GAIKWAD:
SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received communications pointing out a series of violations and irregularities regarding NOCIL's proposed petro-chemical complex in New Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any concrete action thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The issue raised relate to the expansion/modernisation of the existing petrochemical unit which is not in conformity with the guidelines for siting of industries. The Ministry has initiated action to evaluate the industrial development in this area. For this purpose the State Government has been requested to submit a report on carrying and assimilative capacity of the area.

Award to Meritorious Scientists

4108. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Science and Technology has a scheme to award meritorious scientists to improve work efficiency,

performance quality and implement official language policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has such a scheme. The objective of the scheme is to improve the work efficiency, performance, quality and productivity of the various officials, including scientists, working in DST. As per this scheme, an awardee is given a cash award of Rs. 1500/-. This award is normally given to a maximum of three persons once in two months. There is also a scheme in DST to award Cash prizes to various officials, including Scientists, for doing their official work in Hindi as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Official Languages. Hindi week is celebrated each year and Hindi competitions are organised; prizes are given to the winner.

Software Material for Class Project

4109. SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CLASS Project was started in 1984 and less than 1000 schools have so far been provided computers without software and instructional material in Hindi and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the details of packages (in percentage) in Hindi and other Indian languages vis-a-vis packages in English;

(c) the steps taken for providing Authorising System to prepare lessons in Hindi and other Indian Languages;

(d) the strategy for planned development of educational software;

(e) whether there is any scheme to provide IBM Personnal Computer instead of SCL UNICORN Microcomputer; and

(f) if so, the details of such scheme, and arrangements made for maintenance of two types of computers in schools and compatibility and exchange of software between these computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) CLASS Project was started in 1984 and 1694 schools (as on 31.3.90) have been provided Microcomputers with software and instructional material in English. It has not been found feasible to switch over to Indian Language due to limited capability of the SCL Microcomputer to handle Indian languages.

(b) At present, 25 software package are being provided to each of the selected schools CMC Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics has develop 'Read Only Memories' (ROMs) to cater to script generation of 11 different Indian Languages and also one software package in Hindi called "Prashna Kosh". These ROMs provide capability for transliteration in 11 Indian languages.

(c) The Department of Electronics has drawn up a programme, namely, Technology Development for Indian Languages for implementation during the VIII Plan; this would facilitate preparation of lessons in Hindi and other Indian Languages.

(d) Resource Centre as well as public and private entrepreneurs are being encouraged to undertake development of educational software. This is being coordinated by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

(e) and (f). Government is considering

IBM PC compatibles as an alternate choice for the CLASS project, as PC compatibles are emerging as de-facto standard in the country. R&D efforts are being put in to enhance capability of these Personal Computer to handle Indian Languages. As the two microcomputer are not compatible, additional efforts would be required for porting the existing software.

At present, only SCL Microcomputers are being used for the CLASS project and these are maintained by CMC Ltd.

Upliftment of Labourers Living Below Poverty Line

4110. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of labourers living below poverty line; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to improve their economic and social conditions particularly in tribal areas of Orissa and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Estimates of percentage of Labourers below poverty line are not available.

(b) Besides development programme included in the Plan, a number of Centrally Sponsored poverty alleviation programme are being implemented to improve the social and economic conditions of those living below the poverty line. These include the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the rural areas, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) in the urban areas and the Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. There is also the Central sector scheme the Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP) in the urban areas. Further, Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented in 17 States and 2 Union Territories including Orissa and Rajasthan, for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The strategy of Tribal Sub-Plans is to provide a package of services to individual beneficiary families in such a manner as to meet their specific needs, raise their level of living and to give them income generating schemes to enable them to cross the poverty line and improve the quality of their life.

Adult Education Scheme

4111. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the states where the adult education scheme are Central Government assistance;

(b) how many staff members of adult education scheme is covered under Central staff;

(c) whether there is uniformity of pay scales throughout the country for adult education personnel;

(d) the steps being taken for bringing about uniformity of pay scale for adult education personnel;

(e) whether Supreme Court have made any order in this regard with regard to Haryana States's adult education personnel; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Personnel have been provided for different schemes of the adult

education programme under implementation in all States/Union Territories. As the administrative ad supervisory control of the schemes rest with the State/Union Territories, the selection, training and placement of the project functionaries is done by them according to the rules formulated by each State/Union Territory.

(e) and (f). The State of Haryana assigned the task of imparting literacy and supervision thereof under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects for the adult learners in the age group 15-35 and Non-Formal education for the school dropouts in the age group of 6-14 to the same set of Instructors and Supervisors respectively. Also some additional duties were entrusted to them. This resulted in increased working hours of Instructors and Supervisors of adult education programme. Subsequently, the Supervisors and Instructors working under the merged scheme of adult education and non-formal education in Haryana filed writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution and cited parity in the nature of duties and responsibilities with the Head Squad and Squad teachers under the Social Education Scheme, inheritied by the State as a hangover of PEPSU Scheme respectively. The Hon'ble Supreme Courts allowed pay scale, first in the case of Supervisors and latter in the case of Instructors. The Hon'ble Judges decreed in their judgement that the nature of duties and responsibilities of petitioners were rather regular and full time in view of Adult Education and Non-formal Education schemes having been merged together.

Amendment to AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules, 1970

4112. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to amend the AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules , 1970 for providing lapsing of carry forward vacancies was received by Department of Personnel and Training for approval around January; 1990;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been approved; ad

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the same is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal amendment of the AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules, 1970, has since bee examined in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training. Government are unable to accept the proposal due to the proposed provision being at variance with the provisions contained in Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules.

Wild Life Sanctuaries

4113. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wild life sanctuaries in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for development of wild life sanctuaries during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The number of wildlife sanctuaries, State-wise is given in the statement.

(b) and (c).

i) Suitable areas are declared as sanctuaries by the State Governments under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act. The Government of Indian assists the State Governments in the management and development of the sanctuaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme through provision of funds, training facilities, technical advice etc. Such assistance to the State Governments is proposed to be continued during the VIII Five Year Plan.

ii) Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is not allocated State-wise for the entire Plan period. The State Governments are provided the assistance on annual basis keeping in view their requests for such assistance and the availability of funds.

STATEMENT

S.No.	*Name of State/Union Territory*	*No. of Wildlife Sanctuaries*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	9
5.	Bihar	17
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Goa	4
9.	Gujarat	15
10.	Haryana	6
11.	Himachal Pradesh	29
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	15
13.	Karnataka	19
14.	Kerala	12

S.No.	*Name of State/Union Territory*	*No. of Wildlife Sanctuaries*
1	*2*	*3*
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32
16.	Maharashtra	1
17.	Manipur	3
18.	Meghalaya	3
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Nagaland	4
21.	Orissa	16
22.	Punjab	5
23.	Rajasthan	24
24.	Sikkim	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	10
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22
28.	West Bengal	16
	Total	411

UGC Assistance to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala

4114. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance given to the Mahatma Gandhi University in Kerala by University Grants Commission upto 31st March, 1990;

(b) the amounts given under each sub-head, item-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal before University Grants Commission for the development of Mahatma Gandhi University; and

(d) whether more funds would be made available to Mahatma Gandhi University as it is a newly started one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission provides development grants to State Universities for strengthening institutional infrastructure such as buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. The Commission do not allocate grants to universities on a year to year basis, but for a five year Plan. A statement indicating the grants paid to Gandhiji University, Kottayam during the seventh plan is attached. Gandhiji University became eligible to receive grants from UGC with effect from the year 1988-89 only. The Commission has not finalised the 8th Plan proposals of the University. However, the allocations for the 8th Plan are not likely to be less than the allocations in the seventh plan.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	*Name of Scheme/Programme*	*Grants released in the 7th Plan*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Book and Journals	20.00
2.	Equipment	32.00
3.	Unassigned Grants	0.75
4.	Teacher Fellowships	0.39
5.	Research Projects	0.71
	Total	53.85

Grant to Unnayi Warrier Smaraka Kalanilayam Irinjalakuda, Kerala

4115. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give any amount as grant for buildings or equipment to Unnayi Warrier Samaraka Kalanilayam, Irinjalakuda, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time this grant is proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The application of Unnayi Warrier Smaraka Kalanilayam, Irinjalkuda (Kerala) was considered by the Expert Committee on building grants to cultural organisations in its meeting held on 26th December, 1988. Since the application was not found complete, the Committee desired to call details from them for reconsideration. The institution has not yet complied with the

requirement so far to enable reconsideration of their request for a grants of Rs. 1,75,000/- for building and Rs. 14,000/- for equipments.

Guidelines to States regarding Filling up of Reserved Vacancies for SC/ST

4116. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme with Union Government to fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the near future; and

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to State Governments in the regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog of vacancies for SCs/STs under the Central Government as on 31.3.90.

(b) State Governments/Union Territories have also been requested to consider undertaking a Special Recruitment Drive on similar lines.

Approval to Sarain River Bandh Scheme

4117. DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when scheme of construction of the Sarain River Bandh in Sitapur (U.P.) is likely to get final clearance from the Planning Commission; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project and when the construction work of the Bandh is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The final investment clearance from the Planning Commission will depend on getting a positive recommendation to this effect from the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects in the Ministry of Water Resources and among other factors, on relative priority to be attached to this project by the State Government within the total resources available with the State for Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 601 lakhs, subject to change, if any, upon examination of the scheme by the Ganga Flood Control Commission and clearance by the Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Water Resources. The starting of the work/scheme will depend upon the State Government after getting the final investment clearance from the Planning Commission.

Crash of Jaguar Aircraft of I.A.F.

4118. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Jaguar Fighter Aircraft of Indian Air Force crashed near Gorakhpur on 1 August, 1990;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the estimated loss of life and property;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident was caused due to a mid air collision of two aircraft.

(c) There was no loss of life. Standing crops worth about Rs. 5000/- were damaged.

(d) Yes. Sir.

(e) The aircraft, which were engaged in a training exercise, collided during maneuvering. The pilots ejected safely. No one was found blameworthy in the Inquiry.

Space-Based Missile System

4119. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme for developing space-based missile system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Interim Relife to Unionised Employes of Public Sector Enterprises

4120. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of public sector Employees on IDA pattern were authorised in September, 1987 to sanction interim relief to unionised employees w.e.f. 1.1.86, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether interim relief has been paid to these workers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which interim relief is likely to be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). The management of public sector enterprises on IDA pattern were authorised in September, 1987 to sanction interim relief effective from 1.1.86. This was, however, restricted to those enterprises where existing wage agreements had already expired by 13.7.87. The interim relief is on the slab basis as given below:

Basic Pay Range	*Interim Relief (in Rupees)*
Upto Rs. 700	100
Rs. 701— 1000	120
Rs. 1001—1100	180
Rs. 1101—1200	240
Rs. 1201—1300	360
Rs. 1301 —2200	420

Interim relief has been paid by the public sector enterprises as per the agreements entered into with their employees as part of the wage settlements.

Import of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

4121. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import small-sized electronic telephone exchanges from any foreign country;

(b) if so, the name of the countries and the estimated value of such import; and

(c) the total demand for such telephone exchange during the current Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

UGC Assistance for Colleges in Kerala

4122. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plus 2 system in the schools in Kerala was started with the approval of U.G.C.;

(b) whether financial assistance will be given to Kerala by U.G.C. for implementing U.G.C. pay scales to the colleges teachers;

(c) whether U.G.C assistance is available to colleges in Kerala where Pre-Degree, Degree and Post-Graduate classes and conducted together; and

(d) the terms and conditions for the eligibility to get U.G.C. assistance for implementing U.G.C. scheme in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Government of Kerala, there area number of composite colleges in the State in which teachers teach in pre-degree as well as degree classes in the same college. The State Government has estimated that 52% of the total number of college teachers will be in degree courses and 48% in pre-degree courses. The State Government has decided to give revised UGC pay scales to 52% teachers in the degree colleges with effect from 1.1.1986 and to 48% teacher in pre-degree courses with effect from 1.4.1990 as and when they complete 8 years of service, subject to other conditions in the UGC Scheme. Central Assistance for implementation of the revised pay scales is granted on the condition that the State Government accepts the entire scheme of pay revision including minimum qualifications and mode of recruitment, career advancement, continuing education, performance appraisal, etc. The Central Government will provide assistance to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure involved on account of revision of pay scales to 52% of teacher in degree colleges from 1.1.86 to 31.3.90. The Central Government has already released the first instalment of Rs. 20 crores to the State Government for this purpose.

Dwindling Population of Swamp Deer in Dudhawa National Park

4123. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether population of Swamp Deer has greatly dwindled in Dudhawa National Game Park;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop a further decline in their population?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) to (c). There are reports suggesting that swamp deer population has declined in Dudhwa National Park. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has however informed that the swamp deer population has now started showing increase. The State Government has also informed that suitable steps are being taken to control the situation. The Central Government has assured the State Government to provide all possible support in its venture to improve the situation in Dudhwa National Park.

Massing of Troops By Pakistan Along Indian Border

4124. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the massing of troops by Pakistan along the Indian border and also reported activation of airfields by Pakistan; if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(b) the measures taken to protect the country from any pre-emptive ground or air attack from Pakistan;

(c) whether to normalise the situation India had withdrawn its Force to peace-time location in Mahajan sector but Pakistan continues to builds up; pressure in Chamb-Jauria Sector in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the preventive measured to protect the vital Chamb-Jauria Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Government are aware that Pak formations and units along the Border/ Line of Control have been in a state of alert and preparedness since January, 1990 and that their air fields have also been operationalised.

(b) Our armed forces are alert, to protect the territorial integrity of our country.

(c) In June, 1990 our anmoured units carrying out training at Mahajan Ranges were unilaterally moved to their permanent locations with a view to reduce tension. As far as Pak formations are concerned, there is information of certain elements being in the process of moving back to their permanent locations. The position is being closely monitored.

(d) Adequate measures, as part of our operational preparedness, have been taken to ensure our territorial integrity.

[*Translation*]

Indian Institute of Science, Ranchi

4125. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Science Ranchi, was established as an effective step for the progress and development of science in Bihar and was recognised by the Union Government in 1987;

(b) whether admissions were taken by some students in this Institute during 1987 and annual examinations were also conducted for the students admitted for the two-year course;

(c) if so, whether the examinations result of such students have since been declared, if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which their results are likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Indian Institute of Science, Ranchi was recognised temporarily by the Government of Bihar, Department of Science and Technology in October 1987 for a period of two years for conduct of diploma course in Hotel Management. This recognition has been cancelled in June, 1990, by the State Government of Bihar. This college has not ben recognised by the Union Government/AICTE.

(b) to (d). The first batch of students in Hotel Management was admitted by this Institute in January, 1987 and final examination was conducted by the Institute in December, 1989 and the result has been declared in January, 1990.

[*English*]

Problems of Chronically Sick Industries

4126. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administrative Ministries of 40 chronically sick Central Public Sector Undertakings have been asked to study their problems and plan strategies;

(b) if so, the names of these undertakings;

(c) the parameters envisaged for drawing plans to review these undertakings; and

(d) whether it is proposed to associate any experts from the private sector in the relevant line of production with this study; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The detailed study and planning of strategies for improving the performance of loss-making public sector enterprises, on a case to case basis, is a continuous function undertaken by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. The details of loss-making enterprises is at Statement 7-B, pages 187 to 189 of Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey for 1988-89 laid on the Table of the House on 15th March, 1990.

(d) No, Sir.

Complaints about Functioning of Gymnasium at Tellichery

4127. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the functioning of the gymnasium set up at Tellichery Cannanore District, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the steps taken to improve the functioning of the gymnasium; and

(d) the allocation made to this institute for this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Sports Authority of India has received a complaints from parents whose children have not been selected for

long term training in gymnastics.

(b) 64 children were called for the Assessment Camp, of whom 33 were selected for long term training. The parents of the remaining 31 children have thereafter blocked the activities and the functioning of the gymnasium, insisting upon the inclusion of their children.

Since this is a Scheme geared towards promoting excellence among talented young sportspersons of potential, who would one day represent Indian at International levels, no compromise on the standards of selection can be permitted.

However, in order to satisfy the parents of these 31 children, a re-assessment by a foreign coach has been ordered.

(c) No steps for improving the functioning of the gymnasium were required. However, the situation has been defused by action taken as mentioned in part (b) above and by visits of SAI officers, who have talked to the concerned parents and officials.

(d) The proposed allocation for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 12 lakhs.

Teacher in A & N Island Administration

4128. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of teachers in primary, middle, high schools and senior schools created by the Government for the Government Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands category-wise;

(b) whether any proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the creation of posts of teachers is lying pending; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Schools Run by A & N Islands

4129. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government schools run by Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(b) the number of primary, middle, high school and senior secondary schools separately;

(c) the actual requirement of teachers as per the norms of such schools category-wise; and

(d) the action contemplated by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to fulfil all the posts of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Spread of Vedic Mathematics

4130. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend promoting the speared of vedic mathematics in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction and the planning for future; and

(c) whether the usefulness of vedic mathematics is being recognized by foreign countries; if so, the names of these countries and the manner in which they are adopting the use of vedic mathematics particularly in functioning of the computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government with the help of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan an autonomous organisation under the Ministry, has organised:

— Two Workshop and Round Table discussion respectively at Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Delhi.

— A training camps for schools teachers from the southern states, at Tirupati,

— A conference-cum-workshop at Bangalore in joint collaboration between Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan and Abhivan Vidya Bharati,

— Assigned a fellowship to schools teacher for further research in Vedic Mathematics,

— Commissioned a few scholars to write books on Vedic Mathematics; and

— Included Lecturer in Vedic Mathematics in the NCERT's teachers training programme and workshop on enrichment material.

— Further programme include, a regular programme of training for schools teachers in various parts of the country, a workshop on application of Vedic Mathematics on computers and financial support to various projects on Vedic Mathematics.

(c) Yes, Sir, the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan has reported that School of Economics Sciences and St. James School, London in the U.K. have shown interest in Vedic Mathematics, but no information is available on use of Vedic Mathematics in functioning of computers.

[*Translation*]

Mountaineering Training Institutes

4131. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Mountaineering Training Institutes in the country with location thereof;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each Institute by Government during 1990-91;

(c) the number of trainees trained in the year 1989-90 by these institutes;

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh Adventure and Exploration Institute has sought grants from Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be granted to the said Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The following four Mountaineering Institutes are functioning in the country:—

i) Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling (W.B.);

ii) Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Aru, Pahalgam (J & K);

iii) Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi (U.P.);

iv) Mountaineering and Allied Sports Institute, Manali (H.P.).

(b) The details of the amount sanctioned to these Institutes by Ministry of Defence and Department of Youth Affairs and Sports are as under:

Sl. No.	*Name of the Institute*	*Amount released by Ministry of Defence*	*Amount released by Department of Youth Affairs and Sports*	*Total*
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling	6.50	1.38	7.88
2.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi	8.675	—	8.675
3.	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering, Aru, Pahalgan (J & K)	—	—	—
4.	Mountaineering and Allied Sports Institute, Manali (HP)	—	1.58	1.58
	Total	15.175	2.96	18.135

(c) 2707.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Institute approached for grants for purchase of mountaineering/trekking equipment during 1988-89. No fund was released to the Institute, for purchase of such equipments.

[*English*]

Grants to States by National Archives of India

4132. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Archives of India is giving grants to the State Governments and different organisations for the preservation and up-gradation of valuable ancient records and also for upgrading their conservation facilities by establishing well-equipped laboratories;

(b) if so, the amount of grant give to different States for this purpose in last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by different State Governments and the organisations for the preservation of those valuable records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Archives of India has provided in 1987-88 Rs. 53,12,400/-, in 1988-89 Rs. 65.06,300/- and in 1989-90 Rs. 42,95,000/- to State Archives and voluntary organisations, educational institutions, libraries, museums and Universities for maintenance, preservation, listing and cataloguing of their manuscript collections as also for microfilming and preparation of the Guides.

(c) The beneficiary State Governments and voluntary organisations are taking appropriate steps for the preservation of their records and manuscript holdings.

Protection of Indian Inventions

4133. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in utter disregard of the Indian patent rights, an American aluminium giant is reported to have commercially exploited important technology developed and patented by Indian Scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur in 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed in this regard to balk down such violations by the foreign firms of the Indian patent technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The procedure for redressal of infringement of patent rights is provided for under the Patents Act, 1970. It is for the owner of the patent to approach a Court for relief.

R & D Centres on Biotechnology in West Bengal

4134. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Biotechnology have set up any Research and Development Centre, demonstration project; and S &

T for biotechnology products in West Bengal under various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some bio-technology products research programme centre or industry in West Bengal in the near future; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology has supported projects on different aspects of biotechnology covering research, product and process development and industrial biotechnology in West Bengal. These include:

1. A Distributed Information Centre in the area of Genetic Engineering at Bose Institute, Calcutta under Biotechnology Information System has been set up.

2. Biotechnology Enrichment of Magnesite Ore with antibiotics as by-products—Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

3. Identification of factors responsible for successful colonisation and Pathogenecity of Vibrio Cholera with a view to development of an efficacious vaccine—Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

4. Development of improved strains of methane producing bacteria through genetic engineering—University College of Science, Calcutta.

5. A technique to improve bioleaching by the use of a cell surface dependent cell sorter and model describing the bioleaching process-University of Kalyani, West Bengal.

6. A Post doctoral biotechnology training course in Boss Institute, Calcutta.

Auction of Letters of Mahatma Gandhi

4135. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some letters written by Mahatma Gandhi are to be auctioned by the well-known English auctioneers, Sothebys;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government propose to use this opportunity of adding to our collection of Gandhi memorabilia;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No information is available.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Palm Oil Mission

4136. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palm Oil Mission which was to achieve self-sufficiency by the year 2000 is likely to suffer a setback as raising the required number of palms through tissue culture is lagging far behind the target;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the difficulties which have arisen in the supply of tissue culture based oil palm saplings for the mission; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to countenance the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The oil palm project, called the Oil Palm Demonstration Project (ODP), is not a separate Technology Mission, but a part of the Technology Mission on Oil Seeds launched by the Government of India in 1986. Under the ODP, three 1000 ha demonstration projects have been set up using high yielding hybrid seeds. So far the activities are progressing on scheduled and there is no shortfall.

The programme includes the development of oil palm plants through tissue culture. Under this programme several tissue culture-raised plants have already been field planted and are being monitored for their field performance. Standardization of procedures for large scale production of tissue culture plantlets is still in progress under laboratory conditions.

Assistance for Pollution Free Technologies

4137. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per resolution passed at a special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme held at Nairobi recently. "new and additional" financial and technical resources will be provided to the developing countries to enable them to meet the cost of switching over to pollution-free technologies;

(b) if so, the aid India is likely to get under this programme for pollution control: and

(c) the particulars of the programmes drawn up or being drawn up for which this aid will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) A resolution initiated by India urging the necessity to provide 'new and additional' financial and other resources to the developing countries to assist them in adopting pollution free technologies and other specific environmental needs has been passed at the last special session of the Governing Council of United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi.

(b) No specific figure of aid to developing countries has been mentioned in the resolution. The details will have to be negotiated in various international fora.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds for Introduction of Vocational Education in Orissa

4138. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have urged for release of funds for introducing vocational education in 150 new schools, for promoting science education and for opening of new integrated schools; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Government of Orissa has sent proposals for central assistance under

the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education and Integrated Education of Disabled Children. No. Proposal has been received under the scheme of Improvement of Science Education in Schools.

(b) The proposals of the State Government of Orissa were discussed with the State Representatives. Additional information/revised proposals are awaited from them.

Pollution Control Measures by Power Plants in Orissa

4139. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of power plants in Orissa which have not taken adequate air and water pollution control measures;

(b) the directions issued to those power plants in this regard; and

(c) the response of those power plants to the directions of the Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) There are two major thermal power plants in Orissa, namely, the Talcher Thermal Power Plant (TTPS) and the power plant of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO), with installed capacities of 440 MW and 600 MW, respectively. Both the thermal power plants have installed Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) and have adequate waste-water treatment facilities. The ESPs need augmentation to meet the present emission standards.

(b) The Orissa State Pollution Control Board has directed both the thermal power plants to instal either desulphurisation units or raise the heights of the stacks. The Central Government have not issued any directions to these units.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Enrolment of Students by IGNOU

4140. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled in various courses conducted by Indira Gandhi National Open University during the last three years;

(b) the names of various courses for the ensuing 1990-91 session in which students can get admission; and

(c) the names of places where its regional centres or study centres are situated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The number of students enrolled in the various courses conducted by IGNOU during the last three years is given statement-I. In addition IGNOU would be admitting students to the Diploma in Computers in Office Management in 1990-91.

(c) The locations of 13 regional Centres and 133 Study Centres of IGNOU are given in statement-II.

STATEMENT–I

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Year		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1	Certificate in Rural Development	289	—	—
2.	Certificate in Food and Nutrition	—	2,548	2,132
3	Diploma in Management	5,224	6,530	6,653
4.	Diploma in Distance Education	1,092	1,140	1,227
5.	Diploma in Creative Writing in English	310	933	437
6	Advanced Diploma in Management	—	1,501	1,651
7.	Specialised Diplomas in Management	—	—	467
8	Bachelors Preparatory Programme	9,474	17,397	13,134
9.	Bachelors Degree Programme	—	5,765	4,507
10.	Bachelor of Library and Information Science	—	—	1,526
	Total	16,389	35,814	31,734

STATEMENT - II

Locations of Regional Centres

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Bhopal
4. Bhubaneswar
5. Calcutta
6. Cochin
7. Delhi
8. Hyderabad
9. Kota
10. Lucknow
11. Madras
12. Shillong
13. Shimla

Locations to Study Centres

	Name of State	*Locations of study Centres*
1.	Andhra Pradesh (8)	Hyderabad (2)
		Tirupati
		Vijaywada
		Guntur
		Warangal
		Anantpur
		Adoni
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (1)	Itanagar
3.	Assam (2)	Guwahati
		Deragaon
4.	Bihar (6)	Patna
		Jamshedpur
		Dhanbad
		Muzaffarpur
		Bhagalpur

	Name of State	*Locations of study Centres*
		Ranchi
5	Goa (1)	Margao
6	Gujarat (6)	Ahmedabad (2)
		Vadodara
		Rajkot
		Surat
		Bhuj
7	Haryana (7)	Kurukshetra
		Sonepat
		Panipat
		Bhiwani
		Rohtak
		Gurgaon
		Faridabad
8	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
		Mandi
		Solan
		Hamirpur
9	Jammu & Kashmir (2)	Jammu Tawi
		Srinagar
10	Karnataka (4)	Bangalore
		Mangalore
		Bharwad

	Name of State	*Locations of study Centres*
		Gulbarga
11.	Kerala (3)	Trivandrum
		Cochin
		Calicut
12.	Madhya Pradesh (9)	Bhopal
		Jabalpur
		Durg
		Gwalior
		Bilaspur
		Indore
		Sagar
		Rewa
		Jagdalpur
13.	Maharashtra (10)	Bombay (3)
		Pune
		Satara
		Nagpur
		Nasik
		Amaravati
		Aurangabad
		Kolhapur
14.	Manipur (1)	Imphal

	Name of State	*Locations of study Centres*
15.	Meghalaya (2)	Shillong
		Tura
16.	Mizoram (1)	Aizawl
17.	Nagaland (1)	Kohima
18.	Orissa (9)	Bhubaneswar
		Cuttack
		Rourkela
		Berhampur
		Angul
		Balasore
		Bolangir
		Sambalpur
		Phulbani
19.	Punjab (1)	Jallandhar
20.	Rajasthan (6)	Jaipur
		Udaipur
		Kota
		Jodhpur
		Bikaner
		Ajmer
21	Sikkim (1)	Gangtok
22	Tamil Nadu (5)	Madras (2)
		Coimbatore

	Name of State	*Locations of study Centres*
		Madurai
		Tiruchirapalli
23.	Tripura (1)	Agartala
24.	Uttar Pradesh (17)	Lucknow
		Agra
		Allahabad
		Barielly
		Dehradun
		Kanpur
		Ghaziabad
		Varanasi
		Gorakhpur
		Sultanpur
		Nainital
		Jhansi
		Aligarh
		Moradabad
		Gopeshwar
		Ballia
		Almora
25.	West Bengal (5)	Calcutta (3)
		Kanchrapara
		Siliguri

Name of State	*Locations of study Centres*
Name of Union Territory	
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1)	Port Blair
27. Chandigarh (1)	Chandigarh
28. Delhi (16)	Delhi (16)
29. Lakshadweep (1)	Lakshadweep
30. Pondicherry (1)	Pondicherry

Closure of road Connecting Bhartaul and Bareilly

4141. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road connecting village Bhartual and Bareilly has been closed by army authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any alternative arrangement is proposed to be made to facilitate the affected villagers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no properly demarcated road passing through the Defence land from Bhartaul village to Bareilly. The existing tracks in use have not been closed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An Army Aviation unit is likely to be located in this area. An alternate track, by-passing the defence land and connecting the village with the Bareilly-Shahjahanpur Highway, is available. Moreover, the boundary fencing of the Army Aviation unit has been adjusted in such a way that a free passage of four metres will also be available.

Firms Registered with M.E.S.

4142. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms registered with M.E.S. at Bairagarh for making purchases and for carrying out repair works during the last three years;

(b) whether quotations received for the above works are displayed on the notice board; if not, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether some cases of irregularities in awarding the tenders to these firms have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) 165.

(b). Purchases in the MES are made by limited tender system inviting quotations from 7 to 10 firms. Quotations are not required to be displayed on the notice board. However, quotations are opened in the presence of firms' representatives who wish to be present.

(c) to (d). Certain complaints alleging irregularities in the purchases of stores at MES, Bairagárh, have been received by the Chief Engineer, Jabalpur, Zone from Labour unions and suppliers. These are under investigation.

[*English*]

R & D in Safer Biopesticide MCAP

4143. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a safer biopesticide MCAP has been developed in USA and cleared by the EPA for release in USA in 1990, as reported in the April, 1990 issue of Health for Millions;

(b) whether any trials have been conducted on this biopesticide in order to establish various claims and new features of the biopesticide; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any other similar R & D work in this field is in progress in India and if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Trials with this biopesticide have reportedly been conducted for the control of lepidopteran insects such as Potato Beetle (*Leptionotarsa decemilineata*), Maize borer (*Phrauseta nubilalis*) and Diamond back moth (*Plutella xylostella*).

(c) The Deptt. of Biotechnology has started projects on the development of pilot scale production technology with the main objective of developing semi-commercial and commercial processes for mass production of bio-control agents and demonstration of their efficacy in farmers' field. Biological control of target pests affecting field crops include: gram caterpiller (*Heliothis armigera*) on pulses, cotton, millets and oilseeds; leaf caterpiller (*Spodoptera litura*) on cotton, oilseeds, vegetables and pulses bollworms on cotton; sugarcane shoot-borer, and internode borer.

Attachment of IAF Officers with Air Headquarters

4144. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airmen, N.Os. (E) and Laskars drawn from units for attachment with Air Headquarters on temporary duty paying daily allowances;

(b) the number of years since when these persons have been on temporary duty from their units;

(c) the steps taken to check the wasteful expenditure on daily allowances like the above;

(d) the steps taken to revert them back;

(e) the number of I.A.F. Officers on attachment with Air Headquarters; since when are they on attachment together with the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to revert them back to their units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA) (a) 71.

(b) According to the existing directions, temporary duty is not permissible beyond 180 days.

(c) All temporary duty moves are monitored at the appropriate level at Air Headquarters/Command Headquarters.

(d) On completion of the job, all airmen/ NCs. (E) are sent back to their parent unit.

(e) Nil.

(f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Indian Institute of Management

4145. 'SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 12 June, 1990 under the caption "Goodbye to Rules, Conventions";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get the irregularities investigated which have been committed in the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken steps for removing the irregularities and preventing their recurrence in future and

(e) if not, the reasons for not conducting an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) *Yes, Sir.*

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Institute, the principal allegation that a Professor of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad committed an irregularity is not established as correct. The Government do not propose to carry on any investigation.

(d) The Institute is managed by a duly constituted Board of Governors. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is taking steps to formulate a set of rules/norms governing individual income & related matters.

(e) In view of (d) above, action by Government does not arise.

[*English*]

Alleged Wasteful Expenditure in Printing of Calendars/Diaries Etc. by Naval H.Q.

4146. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval Headquarters has been calling tenders for the printing of wall calendars/desk calendars 1991, pocket calendars, diaries greeting cards and envelops etc;

(b) if so, whether the above is a routine feature and if so, the details of expenditure incurred on the above articles during the last three years;

(c) the purpose served by getting the above material printed and amongst whom are the above items distributed;

(d) the steps taken to check the waste-

ful expenditure; and

(e) whether the Army and Air Headquarters also follow suit and if so, how much expenditure was incurred by them during the last three years on the above score?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The expenditure incurred by the Naval HQrs on the printing of calendars/diaries and other publicity material during the last three years is as under:-

1987-88	.....	Rs. 3.24 lakhs
1988-89	.....	Rs. 7.83 lakhs
1989-90	.....	Rs. 8.98 lakhs

(c) and (d). The purpose of printing such material is to publicise among students/other prospective candidates the career opportunities available in the Navy and thus attract better and sufficient number of affluants. The printed publicity material is despatched to various Universities, Engineering Colleges, Schools, Recruiting Organisations, NCC Units etc., which are the feeder agencies for recruitment to the Services, including the Navy.

(e) The expenditure incurred by the Army and the Air HQrs in the printing of similar publicity material during the last three years is as under:-

	Army HQrs	*Air HQrs*
1987-88	3.00 lakhs	1.24 lakhs
1988-89	9.14 lakhs	1.72 lakhs
1989-90	1.50 lakhs	2.97 lakhs

[*Translation*]

Cultural Schemes

4147. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continuous dilution of cultural standards in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the schemes implemented by Government and future plans to maintain the cultural standard;

(d) whether Government evaluates these schemes continuously;

(e) if so, the conclusions drawn by the Government;

(f) amount spent on cultural schemes during Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise, and

(g) the amount allocated during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sirs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource

Development in the Department of Culture administers several innovative and support schemes which have a vital role to play in the preservation, development, promotion and dissemination of culture. Some of the important functions of the Department are: to administer libraries and museums of national importance; to promote performing, plastic and literary arts; to administer scholarships in the field of art and culture; observance of centenaries and anniversaries of important personalities, memorials, and cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries. For dissemination of culture, there is the scheme of Zonal Cultural Centres. A list of important schemes administered by the Department of Culture is given in the statement.

(d) and (e). These schemes are evaluated for their usefulness and relevance as and when necessary. Recently a Committee headed by Shri P. N. Haksar had submitted its report on the review of the performance of the National Akademis and the National School of Drama, and its recommendations are under consideration.

(f) The year-wise actual expenditure during the Seventh Five-Year Plan on the various/schemes of culture is given below:

Year	*Actual Expenditure*		*(Rs. in lakhs)*
	Plan	*Non-Plan*	*Total*
1985-86	1987.22	3246.26	5233.48
1986-87	4510.13	4294.87	8805.00
1987-88	4565.08	6294.45	10859.53
1988-89 (Prov.)	5108.48	5734.96	10843.44
1989-90 (Prov.)	5400.00	7233.90	12633.90
Total 1985-90	21570.91	26804.44	48375.35

(g) The budgeted provision for art and culture during 1990-91 is:

Plan	:	Rs. 54.90 crores
Non-Plan	:	Rs. 81.71 crores
Total	:	Rs. 136.61 crores

STATEMENT

List of schemes being operated by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development

1. Sangeet Natak Akademi.
2. Sahitya Akademi.
3. Lalit Kala Akademi.
4. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.
5. National School of Drama.
6. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi.
7. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh.
8. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

9. Centre for Cultural Resources & Training, New Delhi.

10. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

11. Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles.

12. Festival of India.

13. Centenaries and Anniversaries Celebration.

14. Maintenance of National Memorials.

15. National Archives of India.

16. National Library, Calcutta.

17. Delhi Public Library.

18. Raj Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta.

19. Central Reference Library, Calcutta.

20. National Museum.

21. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.

22. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.

23. Indian Museum, Calcutta.

24. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.

25. Rashtriya Manav Sangrhalaya Bhopal.

26. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

27. National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta.

28. Allahabad Museum.

29. Anthropological Survey of India.

30. Archaeological Survey of India.

31. Zonal Cultural Centres.

32. Assistance to Cultural Organisations in India.

33. Award of Emeritus fellowships, fellowships and scholarships in the fields of Literary, Plastic and Performing Arts.

34. Financial Assistance for development of Buddhist and Tibetian studies.

35. INTACH

[*English*]

Thefts from MIG-21 Aircraft

4148. PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Kabad Ke mol bike MIG-21 ke purje" appearing in the Jansatta of 23 July, 1990 wherein it is stated that parts of MIG-21 were taken away by thieves and sold as aluminium disposal;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the number of aircrafts that have been made unserviceable due to removal of parts from them;

(d) whether the doors of the aircrafts

were kept open while in hangars and if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether any of the Air Force personnel are involved in the racket;

(f) whether any survey has been carried out of other defence installations on their fool proof security arrangements; and

(g) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A complaint was lodged with the Police who recovered the stolen items, arrested 6 persons and registered a case against them.

(c) No operational aircraft was rendered unserviceable.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Necessary safeguards are enforced to ensure the security of all defence installations.

Private Air Strip Constructed in Mantalai, J&K

4149. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private air strip has been constructed in Mantalai in Jammu & Kashmir in spite of the opposition of the Northern Air Command;

(b) whether the owner of the said air strip also had three private aeroplanes, one of which has been given hanger facilities in the Safdarjung Airport in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) On a reference from DGCA, regarding a request for the construction of a private air strip, a conditional 'No Objection Certificate' was issued but was later withdrawn. However, the air strip was, meanwhile, constructed in 1977.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has reported that this facility and the allotment of land was terminated on the expiry of licence on 21.12.1987.

[*Translation*]

Production of Raw Lac

4150. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a fall in the production of raw lac in the country;

(b) the uses of raw lac in the country and whether Government have decided to stop its production; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to provide additional facilities to lac producing farmers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lac is used mainly in the manufacture of abrasives, adhesives, rubber compounds, sealing wax, paints and varnishes, lac bangles, cosmetics, surface coating and mouldings for electrical use. Government encourage production of lac.

(c) A central sector scheme on lac development is being implemented in major lac growing States viz. Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat. An amount of Rs. 7.80 lakhs was sanctioned during 1989-90 in 13 package blocks in these five States to help the lac growers of the region. Lac growers are being supplied free broadly from Govt. broodlac farms as an incentive for lac production.

White Paper on Public Sector

4151. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a white paper on the performance of dustries in the public sector; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The White Paper on Public Sector is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Job Opportunities to Handicapped in Public Sector Udertakings

4152. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided various job opportunities to handicapped persons in various Public Sector Udertakings;

(b) if so, the details of such Undertakings and the number of handicapped persons employed in these Undertakings; and

(c) whether Government propose to make it obligatory for the Public Undertakings to give employment to handicapped persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (c). The existing guidelines of the Government provide for reservation to the extent of 3% of vacancies in group 'C' and 'D' posts in Public Sector Undertakings for the physically handicapped persons.

(b) The above instructions cover all the Central Public Sector Undertakings. The number of handicapped persons employed in these undertakings are not readily available.

Public Sector Shares to Workers and Public

4153. SHRI L. V. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give the shares of Public Sector Enterprises to workers and the public; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been tried anywhere in developing countries; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these shares can also be purchased by private corporate units; if so, the details thereof?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to give shares of public sector enterprises to workers and the public. However, Government has recently approved creation of an Employees' Mutual Benefit Fund Scheme for buying shares of Maruti Udyog Ltd. by the employees through the Fund. The scheme is under implementation stage. There is no proposal presently under consideration for sale of equity shares to public.

(b) No information is available in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Selling of Holdings of Public Sector Undertakings

4154. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to sell a part of its holdings in some of the public sector undertakings which are not viable in order to enhance productivity and profit margin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Losses in Public Sector Undertakings

4155. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings incurring losses of more than Rs. one crore per annum continuously for the last three years; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent continuous loss incurred by these Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There are 61 public sector undertakings which are incurring losses over Rs. one crore per annum continuously for the last three years ending with 1988-89.

(b) Improving efficiency of the public sector enterprises is a continuous process. In this regard various measures such as change in product mix, technological upgradation, improved maintenance management practices, energy conservation, modernisation & rehabilitation, organisational restructuring etc., are taken. A new concept of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been introduced which clarifies the mutual obligations of the public sector enterprises and the administrative Ministries for achieving improved performance.

Exit Policy for Public Sector Units

4156. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in regard to the exit policy for public sector units if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether under the scheme the public sector units who want to close down can do so;

(c) if so, the other measures being considered in this regard; and

(d) to what extent the exist policy will be helpful for public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There is no such policy.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

NAM Science and Technology Centre

4157. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAM Science and Technology Centre was established at New Delhi a year ago;

(b) if so, the number of NAM countries which have joined it and actually paid their dues so far;

(c) the achievements of the Centre so far; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the Centre is made fully operational and shortage of funds do not hamper its growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was established in New Delhi about a year and a half ago, with the convening of the first meeting of the Governing Council of the Centre in New Delhi in March 1989.

(b) 32 countries have so far joined the Centre. Full membership dues were paid by two countries in the year 1989-90, while during the current year (1990-91) full dues have so far been paid by one country and partial dues by another.

(c) The Centre is in its formative stage. Towards its institutionalisation, the policy making structure was set in operation by convening tow meetings of the Governing Council and an extra-ordinary meeting, which took decisions on specific measures for the functioning of the Centre and formulation of its programme of work. Some countries have since sent their comments and proposals of interest to them. Steps have been taken to prepare an information file on S & T infrastructure of the Member Countries on the basis of a questionnaire circulated to them. The Centre has been accepted as a member of the network of scientific institutionalisation of the Third World Academy of Sciences, Trieste, Italy. It has also be as a suitable source of identifying experts in science and technology in World countries by the Southern African development Coordination Conference.

(d) The Governing Council requested the Member Countries to make appropriate arrangements for transfer of funds for the payment of their membership dues to the accounts of the Centre, and stressed the importance of attention being focussed on specific time-targeted programmes, without the resources being spread too thin. The scope of the Centre's activities will grow with increasing participation of the Member Countries. In this process, the cooperation of the Member Countries will be an essential consideration. In addition, other countries have been invited to join the Centre as its member. India as the host Country is providing its share to set up and ensure the running of the Centre.

Commissioning of Diesel Engine Project by B.E.M.L.

4158. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BEML has a proposal to commission a diesel engine project during the current Financial year;

(b) whether the project would be commissioned indigenously;

(c) if not, whether it would be commissioned in the joint sector;

(d) the estimated cost of the project; and

(e) the place where the project is proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). The Diesel Engine Project of M/s. BEML, being established with technical collaboration of M/s. KOMATSU Ltd. of Japan, will commence production during the current financial year, but it is likely to be fully operational by the end of 1992-93 as per schedule.

(d) Rs. 30.06 crores approximately.

(e) The project is located at Belavadi Post, Mysore, Karnataka.

Action on Mirdha Committee Recommendations

4159. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Archaeological Survey of India for lack of promotional avenues Officers are continuing in the same posts for 13 to 15 years,

(b) if so, the steps being taken to mitigate the discontentment among the officers of ASI;

(c) whether Mirdha Committee Report has been accepted by the Government; and

(d) if so, the number of recommendations implemented and the steps being taken to implement the remaining recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Promotions are made in accordance with Recruitment Rules which provide for reasonable promotional avenues.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Sixtyfour recommendations out of a total of 81, have been implemented and the remaining are at various stages of implementation.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts of Member Judges in Central Administrative Tribunal

4161. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, names of the places of the places where Central Administrative Tribunal has set up its benches in the country:

(b) the number of posts of Members lying vacant in each bench of the Tribunal;

(c) when the vacant posts of Members are proposed to be filled;

(d) the number of cases disposed of by the tribunal during the last three years, year-wise and bench-wise;

(e) the number of cases which are still pending (original and transferred cases separately); and

(f) the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of pending cases?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The places where benches of Central Administrative Tribunal (statewise) have been set-up are given in statement-I.

(b) The number of posts lying vacant in various benches of the C. A.T. is given in statement-II.

(c) The vacant posts of Vice-Chairmen and Members in the C.A.T. are expected to be filled up soon.

(d) The number of cases disposed of by various benches of the C.A.T. during the last three years is given in statement-III.

(c) Benchwise overall pendency of cases in the C.A.T. as on 30.6.90 is given in statement - IV.

(f) With a view to speed up disposal of cases and reduce the pendency of cases before various benches of CAT, besides holding of circuit sittings at various places, the Government have decided to set up additional/new benches of the C.A.T.

STATEMENT - I

Places Where benches of Cat (Statewise) have been set up

Sl. No.	*Name of State/Union Territory*	*Place of bench of C.A.T.*
1.	Union Territory of Delhi	Principal Bench (New Delhi)
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Lucknow*
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore
5.	Sikkim and West Bengal and U.T. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6.	Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and U. T. of Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Orissa	Cuttack

Sl. No.	*Name of State/Union Territory*	*Place of bench of C.A.T.*
8.	Kerala and the U.T. of Lakshadweep	Ernakulam
9.	Assam,Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram	Guwahati
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
12.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
		Jaipur*
13.	Tamil Nadu and U. T. of Pondicherry	Madras
14.	Maharashtra, Goa and U. T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	New Bombay
15.	Bihar	Patna

*Newly sanctioned: Being set up.

STATEMENT–II

Vacancy position of Vice-Chairman and Members in various Benches of the C.A.T.

Sl. No.	*Name of Bench*	*No. of vacant posts of Vice-Chairman*	*No. of vacant posts of Members (J)*	*No. of vacant posts of Member (A)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Principal Bench at New Delhi	—	2	1
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	—	2	—
3.	Allahabad Bench and Lucknow Bench*	—	1	2
4.	Bangalore Bench	1	1	—
5.	New Bombay Bench	1	1	—
6.	Calcutta Bench	—	—	1
7.	Jodhpur Bench and Jaipur Bench*	—	3	2
8.	Madras Bench	—	—	1
	Total	2	10	7

*Newly sanctioned — Being set up.

STATEMENT–III

Number of cases disposed by various benches of CAT during last three years and in 1990 (upto June, 1990)

Sl. No.	Bench	Year			
		1987	1988	1989	1990 (upto 30.6.90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Principal Bench (Delhi)	1316	1147	1580	917
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	1450	963	855	318
3.	Allahabad Bench	1460	1368	590	846
4.	Bangalore Bench	1715	2286	1266	493
5.	New Bombay Bench	659	738	602	405
6.	Calcutta Bench	1522	1469	1406	884
7.	Chandigarh Bench	1177	473	957	587
8.	Cuttack Bench	503	672	531	247

Sl. No.	Bench	Year			
		1987	1988	1989	1990 (upto 30.6.90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Guwahati-Bench	334	161	241	107
10.	Hyderabad Bench	1393	1008	1179	640
11.	Jabalpur Bench	605	757	1195	527
12.	Jodhpur Bench	897	875	651	169
13.	Madras Bench	1596	1320	973	536
14.	Patna Bench	492	378	543	305
15.	Ernakulam Bench		162	1417	612
	Total:	15119	13777	13986	7593

STATEMENT–IV

Overall pendency of cases in various benches of Central Administrative Tribunal as on 30.6.1990

Sl. No.	Benches	No. of total cases pending at the end of June, 1990		
		T.A.*	O.A.**	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Principal Bench	571	6467	7038
2.	Ahmedabad	32	1544	1576
3.	Allahabad	1208	4030	5238
4.	Bangalore	4	959	963
5.	New Bombay	351	2167	2518
6.	Calcutta	722	2836	3558
7.	Chandigarh	115	2246	2361
8.	Cuttack	18	749	767

Sl. No.	Benches	No. of total cases pending at the end of June, 1990		
		T.A.*	O.A.**	Total
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Guwahati	10	216	226
10.	Hyderabad	31	1478	1509
11.	Jabalpur	116	1462	1578
12.	Jodhpur	1061	2315	3376
13.	Madras	142	1136	1278
14.	Patna	15	376	391
15.	Ernakulam	2	740	742

Note: * Transferred Applications.

** Original Applications.

[*English*]

Shifting of Headquarters of KVs

4162. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the headquarters office of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is being shifted to a new premises recently;

(b) if so, whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has demanded for allotment of accommodation for their officers there;

(c) if so, whether the allotment has since been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). The construction agency has not yet handed over the possession of the new building to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The demand of the association for providing accommodation for their office will be considered as per the Government orders, after possession of the building has been taken.

Opening of Engineering Colleges in Punjab

4163. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open any more Engineering Colleges in Punjab during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab do not propose to open any new Engineering College during 1990-91 due to paucity of funds.

Financial Assistance for Midtime Meals in Punjab Schools

4164. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has requested for any financial assistance for Midtime meals programme in Punjab Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have granted any financial assistance to Punjab in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow

4165. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:
SHRI HEERA BHAI:
SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of pay and foreign

allowance of India-based employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow paid in Rouble and Rupee; and

(b) the percentage thereof actually paid in Rouble to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Payment of net emoluments to India-based employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow, is made as under:—

(i) 25% in Roubles.

(ii) 65% in hard currency (Deutsche Mark).

(iii) 10% in Rouble vouchers against which purchases can be made in USSR.

Pay Scales of Teachers of Different Categories

4166. SHRI SHIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of pay scales and allowances etc. of teachers of different categories serving in Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas etc. in Union Territories and other States as on 1.1.86 and 1.4.89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The details of the pay scale of teachers of different categories serving in Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and Union Territories as on 1st January, 1986 are as below:-

	Category of School Teachers	*Revised Pay Scales*
(a)	Primary School Teachers	Rs. 1200-30-1380-EB-30-1560-EB-40-1800-EB-40-2040.
	Senior Scale (After 12 years)	Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-1650-EB-50-1950-EB-50-2250-EB-50-2300-60-2600
	Selection Scale (After 12 years in Senior Scale and attainment of Qualifications laid down for TGTs)	Rs. 1640-60-2000-EB-60-2360-EB-60-2600-75—2750-EB-75-2900
(b)	Trained Graduate Teachers/Headmasters of Primary School.	Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-1650-EB-50-1950-EB-50-2250-EB-50-2300-60-2600
	Senior Scale (after 12 years)	Rs. 1640-60-2000-EB-60-2360-EB-60-2600-75-2750-EB-75-2900
	Selection Scale (After 12 years in Senior Scale and attainment of qualifications laid down for PGTs)	Rs. 2000-60-2300-75-2375-EB-75-2825-75-3200-100-3300-EB-100-3500.
(c)	Post Graduate Teachers/ Headmasters of Middle School.	Rs. 1640-60-2000-EB-60-2360-EB-60-2600-75-2750-EB-75-2900

	Category of School Teachers	*Revised Pay Scales*
	Senior Scale (After 12 years)	Rs. 2000-60-2300-75-2375-EB-75-2820-EB-75-3200-100-3300-EB-100-3500.
	Selection Scale (After 12 years in Senior Scale)	Rs. 2200-75-2650-EB-75-2800-100-3200-EB-100-3800-EB-100-4000.
(d)	Vice-Principal/Headmasters of Secondary School.	Rs. 2000-60-2300-75-2375-EB-75-2820-EB-75-3200-100-3300-EB-100-3500.

There has been no change since 1.1.86. These pay-scales are also applicable to miscellaneous/allied category of teachers like music teachers, drawing teachers, art teachers, craft teachers, vocational guidance instructors, physical education teachers, language teachers, librarians or equivalent teaching posts carrying any other designation. The scales of pay in respect of all these categories are equated to one or the other categories of teachers.

These pay scales carry all such allowances like H. R. A., C.C.A., etc. as sanctioned by Government of India from time to time.

As regards the pay scales of school teachers in the States, according to the available information, the following State Governments have revised the pay scales of their school teachers:-

Sl. No.	*Name of the State*	*Date from which pay scale revised*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.7.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.1.86
3.	Goa	1.1.86
4.	Gujarat	1.1.86
5.	Haryana	1.1.86
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.1.89
7.	Karnataka	1.1.89
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1.1.86
9.	Maharashtra	1.1.86

Sl. No.	*Name of the State*	*Date from which pay scale revised*
10.	Manipur	1.7.88
11.	Meghalaya	1.1.87
12.	Mizoram	1.1.86
13.	Punjab	1.1.86
14.	Sikkim	1.1.87
15.	Tripura	1.1.89
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.1.86

The details of the pay scales of teachers in the States are now being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shift System in KVs of Delhi

4167. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi are to run in two three shifts;

(b) if so, the details of circumstances that prompted the Sangathan to introduce this system;

(c) whether in other metropolises the shift-system has been introduced;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its 54th meeting held on 22.8.90 approved in principle, the starting on an experimental basis of a double shift system in some selected Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi. The circumstance which prompted the Sangathan to consider such a proposal has been the heavy backlog of children of transferable Central Government employees seeking admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(c) to (e). The question of introduction of second shift system in other metropolitan cities would be examined in the light of experience gained in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Complaint Against Non-Approval of Projects

4168. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have sent complaints to the Government for not according approval to their projects;

(b) whether these projects have been

held up from environmental and pollution angle;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in regard to these projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Communications are received from time to time for expeditious clearance of development projects. Such requests have recently been received from the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(b) to (d). A statement indicating the nature of the query along with present status of the project is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects and State	Nature of Querry	Present status
1	2	3	4
1.	Adirapally Hydel Project, Kerala	State Government has been requesting for approval of this project which was rejected earlier in October, 89.	The State authorities have been requested in June, 90 to examine alternative sites down stream of Adirapally falls and prepare requisite environmental action plans.
2.	Upper Krishna Project, Karnataka	State Government has been requesting that approval granted for Upper Krishna Project Stage I Phase II in April, 1989 should cover phase-I and II also.	Action Plans for phase-I and III have been sought to ensure coverage of Stage-I of the project.
3.	Industrial Projects in Kawas Hazira area, Gujarat	State authorities have requested for an early decision on the projects in this area.	Pending submission of a final report on carrying capacity of the area, industrial projects are to be considered on merit.
4.	Expansion of NOCIL at Thane, Maharashtra	The State authorities requested that expansion of NOCIL at Thane be cleared expeditiously.	Project to be considered after receiving the carrying capacity report on Thane-Belapur area.
5.	Super Thermal Power Station, Nandikur, Karnataka	Communication received in June 1990 suggesting that project be accorded	Details awaited on:

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects and State	Nature of Querry	Present status
1	2	3	4
		conditional approval.	— Rehabilitation Plan; — Alternate ash disposal site; — Forest land submergence; and — Firm coal linkage.

[*English*]

'Class' Programme

4169. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools Project' started in 1984 has stagnated since 1987 and may now be wound up;

(b) the number of computers introduced in schools under this project and how many of these are actually in use now; and

(c) the future of this project during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 4756 computers have been installed in schools selected under the Project till March 31, 1990. Complaints regarding computers being out of order are attended to as and when received.

(c) The future of the programme during the Eighth Plan period has not yet been finalised.

Proposal to set up School Grants Commission

4170. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a School Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Teachers-I, also known as Chattopadhyaya Commission, had recommended setting up of a national orgaisation for improvement of standards in School educaton The Commission had also recommended consultations with the State Governments before taking a final decision.

Accordingly, the State Governments are being consulted. So far 9 State Governments have sent their views. Out of these nine State Governments, the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Punjab have not supported the proposal for setting up such a national orgaisation, while the other six have favoured the proposal. Efforts are being made to obtain the views of the remaining States. Pending the views of these States, the Government has not yet finalised its views in the matter.

Acquisition of Aircraft by I.A.F.

4171. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has decided to acquire a new aircraft in view of the delay in the compact aircraft project;

(b) if so, by what time the new aircraft is likely to be obtained;

(c) what will be its cost and to what extent it will be better than the earlier one; and

(d) how many such aircrafts will be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir. However, phasing out of old aircraft and planning for the induction of new aircraft is an ongoing process and is related to the operational requirements of the IAF.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of Historical Rampart in Amravati (Maharashtra)

4172. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requests for proper maintenance of historical rampart in District Amravati in Maharashtra under the aegis of the Archaeological Survey of India in order to ensure safety to the local residents from possible collapse of historical remains; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rampart was inspected on 24.6.90 by an expert of Archaeological Survey of India. Necessary instructions have been issued to conserve and consolidate decayed and damaged portions of the structure.

UGC Grants

4173. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and the norms followed by the University Grants Commission while releasing grants to the various Universities;

(b) the amount of grant released to Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University by the University Grants Commission during 1989-90;

(c) the amount of grant released to Avdhesh Pratap Singh University in Riwa during 1989-90; and

(d) whether a very meagre amount has been released to the Riwa University for its library and science laboratory during the said period; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The University Grants Commission provides development grant to State Universities for general development purpose for each plan period end not on a year to year basis. For Central Universities, the Commission also provides maintenance grants. For State Universities, maintenance grants are provided by the State Governments concerned. For determining the quantum of assistance which has to be given to a university the main parameters which are taken into account are the stage of development of the university, its academic achievements in terms of research output, innovations in teaching and introduction of courses in emerging areas etc.

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by UGC, Delhi University was provided a plan grant of Rs. 749.44 lakhs and Jawaharlal Nehru University Rs. 1732.40 lakhs during the seventh plan period. The amount of grant released to Avdhesh Pratap Singh University, Riwa during the 7th plan period was Rs. 118.61 lakhs. On the basis of the 7th Plan discussions between the representatives of Avdhesh Pratap Singh Univer-

sity and academic experts, the UGC allocated Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. 51 lakhs for books and equipment respectively to this University and these amounts had already been released during the seventh plan period, out of the total general development grant of Rs. 118.61 lakhs.

[*English*]

Promotion of SC/ST Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya

4174. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provision regarding promotion of PGTs belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category to the post of Vice Principal and that of Vice-Principals to the post of Principals in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) the number of PGTs, General as well as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe promoted to the posts of Vice-Principals ad Vice-Principals to the post of Principals since 1988; and

(c) whether there is ay back-log of any kind with regard to the promotion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) 15% and 7 1/2% posts both for Vice-Principals and Principals are reserved for promotion for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, respectively.

(b) 1) 135 Post Graduate Teachers of general category and 2 Scheduled Caste have been promoted as Vice-Principals, since 1988.

2) 43 Vice-Principals of general category have been promoted as Principals, since 1988. No Scheduled Caste ad Scheduled Tribe Vice-Principal has been promoted as Principal, since 1988.

(c) No, Sir, as Government of India's instructions do not provide for carry forward of vacancies in the case of posts to be filled by promotion by the selection method.

Meeting of Council Under JCM of Kendriya Vidyalaya

4175. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTHAM DAS PATEL:
SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured a delegation of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association in May, 1990 to hold within a fortnight the meeting of the Council under JCM for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not holding the same as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The representatives of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association met the Chairman Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 15.5.1990. They

were advised to participate in the Joint Consultative Machinery which is the appropriate forum for discussing the demands of the teachers. The meeting of the Joint, Consultative Machinery could not be held due to long summer vacation.

[*Translation*]

Lack of Furniture in Kendriya Vidyalayas

4176. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of furniture in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such Vidyalayas; and

(c) the details of the grants for furniture demanded by Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi and the grants sanctioned during the last two years, Vidyalaya-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The position of furniture in the Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Delhi is satisfactory.

(c) The details of the grants are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the amount demanded by the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Sanctioned by Delhi Regional Office

Sl. No.	*Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas*	*Amount demanded by the Kendriya Vidyalaya*		*Amount sanctioned by the Regional Office*	
		1988-89	*1989-90*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	No. 1, Delhi Cantt.	60,000.00	1,00,000.00	40,000.00	1,00,000.00
2.	No. 2, Delhi Cantt.	2,50,000.00	2,40,000.00	1,20,000.00	1,00,000.00
3.	No. 3, Delhi Cantt.	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
4.	Jharodakalan	60,000.00	65,000.00	30,000.00	65,000.00
5.	Andrewsganj	70,000.00	80,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00
6.	Lawrence Road	67,000.00	60,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
7.	Tagore Garden	30,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00
8.	Gole Market	1,00,000.00	60,000.00	1,00,000.00	60,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas	Amount demanded by the Kendriya Vidyalaya		Amount sanctioned by the Regional Office	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	INA Colony	80,000.00	1,50,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00
10.	Masjid Moth	1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,25,000.00
11.	SP Marg	70,000.00	1,00,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00
12.	Ghoga	40,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00
13.	AGCR Colony	50,000.00	60,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
14.	Sector 2, R.K. Puram	70,000.00	1,00,000.00	50,000.00	70,000.00
15.	Sector 4, R.K. Puram	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
16.	Sector 8, R.K. Puram	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
17.	Shalimar Bagh	50,000.00	1,00,000.00	40,000.00	1,00,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas	Amount demanded by the Kendriya Vidyalaya		Amount sanctioned by the Regional Office	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tughlakabad	80,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00
19.	Pushap Vihar	77,000.00	1,00,000.00	70,000.00	1,00,000.00
20.	Arjun Garh	28,000.00	30,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00
21.	Pragati Vihar	40,000.00	45,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00
22.	New Friends Centre	60,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	80,000.00
23.	Janakpuri	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00	90,000.00	1,25,000.00
24.	Pitampura	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
25.	Sainik Vihar	60,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	60,000.00
26.	Chhawla Camp	1,00,000.00	1,25,000.00	40,000.00	80,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas	Amount demanded by the Kendriya Vidyalaya		Amount sanctioned by the Regional Office	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Vikaspuri	50,000.00	90,000.00	50,000.00	90,000.00
28.	AFS Rajokari (opened 1988-89)	Budget not received	40,000.00	1,80,000.00	40,000.00
29.	New Mehrauli Road	Project School	—	—	—
30.	NTPC Badarpur	Project School	—	—	—

[*English*] 325-26

Ordnance Factories

4177. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present locations of Ordnance factories in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to set up some more Ordnance factories in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the places where such factories are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the time by when these factories are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A statement indicating locations of Ordnance Factories is attached.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration to set up a new Ordnance Factory.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

STATEMENT

Location of Ordnance Factories

Andhra Pradesh

1 Ordnance Factory, Medak

Madhya Pradesh

1. Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur
2. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria
3. Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur
4. Ordnance Factory, Katni
5. Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur
6. Ordnance Factory, Itarasi

Maharashtra

1. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee
2. High Explosives Factory, Kirkee
3. Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath
4. Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal
5. Machine Tools Proto-Type Factory, Ambarnath
6. Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari
7. Ordnance Factory, Varangaon
8. Ordnance Factory, Bhandara
9. Ordnance Factory, Chanda
10. Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road

Orissa

1. Ordnance Factory, Bolangir (Being Set Up)

Union Territory-Chandigarh

1. Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh

Tamil Nadu

1. Cordite Factory, Arvunkadu
2. Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli
3. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi
4. Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi
5. Combined Engine Plant, Avadi
6. Happ, Tiruchirapalli

Uttar Pradesh

1. Ordnance Factory Hazratpur
2. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur
3. Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur
4. Ordnance Factory, Kanpur
5. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahnpur
6. Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun
7. Opto-Electronics Factory, Dehra Dun
8. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar
9. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur
10. Field Gun Factory, Kanpur

West Bengal

1. Gun And Shell Factory, Cossipore
2. Ordnance Factory, Dumdum
3. Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapur
4. Rifle Factory, Ishapore

Schools in Temporary Structures

4178. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary, middle and higher secondary Schools in Delhi under Delhi Administration, MCD, NDMC still running in the temporary structures/Kachcha buildings and do not have proper schools buildings category-wise;

(b) the reasons for the same;

(c) whether any fresh survey has bee conducted to find out the danger conditions of these schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the effective measures made for construction of proper buildings for these schools;

(f) whether any phased programme for construction of these school buildings have been chalked out; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (g).

(a) to (g): According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, MCD and NDMC, the requisite information is as below:

QUESTION	DELHI ADMINISTRATION	NDMC	MCD
(a) The number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools in Delhi under Delhi Administration, MCD, NDMC still running in the temporary structure/kachcha buildings and do not have proper school buildings category-wise;	(a) 146 middle, secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools are run in tents/prefabricated structures.	(a) Six Primary Schools are functioning in semi-pakka buildings.	(a) 41 Primary Schools are running in the Tents.
(b) the reasons for the same;	(b) New Schools are opened upgraded/brifurcated every now and then and as such immediate construction of the pakka buildings is not possible.	(b) Budget provision was not provided earlier, however, the same has been provided for the years 1990-95.	(b) This is because of delays and disputes in the allotmet of sites by the concerned agencies.
(c) whether any fresh survey has been conducted to find out the danger coditions of these schools;	(b) Yes, Sir.	(c) No NDMC school building is in dangerous condition.	(c) No MCD school building is in dangerous condition.

QUESTION	DELHI ADMINISTRATION	NDMC	MCD
(d) if so, the details thereof;	(d), (e), (f) & (g). Delhi Administration has chalked out a crash programme and 200 schools have been identified where basic facilities like electricity, water and lavatory blocks are to be provided. Hindustan prefab Ltd. has been asked to construct 5 model pre-fabricated school buildings. In addition to PWD, Delhi Administration has decided to entrust the construction work to other agecies such as Hindustan prefab Ltd., DSIDC and DDA etc.	(d) Does not arise.	(d) Does not arise.
(e) the effective measures made for costruction of proper buildings for these schools;		(e), (f) & (g): NDMC has included proposal to construct school buildings for six Primary Schools in the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95)	(e) Efforts are under way to get the land allotted from DDA or Gram Panchayats in order to construct pakka buildings for the schools.
(f) whether any phased programme for construction of these school buildings have bee chalked out; and			(f) & (g): Yes, Sir. Egineering Deptt. of MCD has been asked to construct required number of rooms/ buildings by December, 90 for enabling the Education Deptt. to shift the schools to proper buildings.
(g) if so, the details thereof?			

531

U.S. Electronic Units in Kerala

4180. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the American Companies M/s. Multinational Corporation and M/s. AMP Inc visited some places in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether they have expressed their desire to set up some electronic component manufacturing industries in the State;

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government; and

(d) the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

521-32

Tehri Dam Project

4181. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environmental Appraisal Committee on river valley projects recommended rejection of the Tehri Dam on grounds of the risks involved, after consulting all the relevant experts in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the Environmental Appraisal Committees report was considered and accepted by the Ministry and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) On the basis of the data submitted the Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Projects concluded that the Tehri Dam Project does not merit environmental clearance. This conclusion was based on consideration of various environmental aspects including safety for which the views of experts from such institutions as School of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun; Central Water Commission, University of Cochin etc. were duly considered.

(b) The report of the Environmental Appraisal Committee was duly considered and a High Level Committee of Experts has been set up by the Government to specifically examine the safety aspects.

Radiation, Kerala

Representation of Voluntary Sector in AERB

521-32

4182. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has disputed findings of private researchers regarding high radiation in Kerala's coastal zone as reported in Indian Express of 2 July, 1990;

(b) whether working of AERB has been criticised by voluntary organisations;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up an expert Committee consisting of scientists from both Government and Voluntary Sector to bring out the correct facts and to take precautionary measures;

(d) whether Government also propose to put 2-3 Voluntary Health Organisations representatives on AERB to inspire public confidence and trust; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

5361

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Government is aware of the reported findings of private researchers regarding the effects on health in high natural radiation areas in coastal Kerala. Systematic experiments by the Department of Atomic Energy to quantify such effects, if any, have not so far demonstrated any adverse effects which are statistically significant. In the light of this, the AERB Newsletter (Vol. 6, No.1, 1990) has detailed the inherent difficulties in arriving at definite conclusions and observed editorially "conclusive evidence to support one or the other theory has not been obtained because the predicted effects are very small and are difficult to be identified against the normal incidence of these effects".

(b) No Sir, we are not aware of such criticism of AERB.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have set up an Experts Committee on the Subject. The Committee's report is still awaited.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The members of the Atomic Energy Energy Regulatory Board are eminent in various safety related disciplines. Three out of a total of five members of the Board are not connected with the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. One of these members is an eminent physician from a non-governmental institution. More than seventy experts from outside DAE ad AERB are contributing their expertise to the regulatory activities of the Board. Therefore, Government does not propose at present to include any representatives from Voluntary organisations in AERB.

[*Translation*]

Aravali Hill in Hill Area Development Programme

4183. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group of the Eighth Five Year Plan while presenting a plan involving rupees 410 crores for the development of Aravali Hills has proposed its coverage under the Hill Area Development Scheme;

(b) whether like Himalayas, Nilgiri Hills and Western Ghats, Government propose to include the Aravali hills under the Hill Area Development Programme; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The general approach in the Eighth Plan is to avoid a series of Special Area Development Programmes. Instead, the emphasis will be on general rural development to be effected through decentralised area planning undertaken by local bodies. In the hill areas, hill development will be the accent in local development. No separate Working Group for the Eighth Plan was set up for the Hill Area Development.

[*English*]

Soil Erosion in Aravali Range

4184. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to

the reply given on 23.4.1990 to Unstarred Question No. 6097 regarding Desilitation of rivers, dams, reservoirs in Rajasthan and state:-

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding soil-erosion in Aravali ranges and the silting of various rivers as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the progress made in this regard and when this information is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan has intimated that deforestation of Aravali Mountain Ranges has resulted in increased soil erosion. However, no data have been collected by the State Government to quantify the rate of soil erosion. As regards the silting of rivers, dams and reservoirs no study has been done by Irrigation Department of the State Government. However, desiltation of rivers, dams and reservoirs is not done as this is not the solution of the problem. They have informed that large scale afforestation and soil conservation measures in the catchment and in this case of Aravali Mountain ranges are essentially needed.

[*Translation*] 535.36

Afforestation in Aravali Range

4185. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has sent to the Union Government a project of 129 crores rupees for afforestation of Aravali Hill-range, with foreign collaboration, for approval;

(b) if so, when and the action taken thereon by the Union Government;

(c) the total duration of this project and steps taken to expedite the process of getting external assistance for this project;

(d) whether a likewise project of 107 crores rupees for afforestation of Indira Gandhi Canal Area with Japanese collaboration has been approved; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). A project for afforestation of Aravalli Hills costing Rs. 129 crores over a period of five years was received from the Government of Rajasthan. The necessary clearances have been obtained and the project posed for obtaining external assistance

(d) and (e). The Japanese Government have recently conveyed agreement to finance the project for afforestation in the Indira Gandhi Canal Area. Project implementation will follow the execution of the formal Agreement with the Japanese Government.

[*English*] Forest 537.33

Violation of Guidelines under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

4186. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to

the notice of Union Government where the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been violated;

(b) if so, whether forest lands have been put up to some other uses without the prior approval of the Central Government;

(c) if so, names of such States and Projects which have violated this act during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Action for the violations are taken as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act as amended in 1988 and the guidelines issued there under.

Villages Selected for Wasteland Development Programme

4187. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme has been formulated for villages selected under Wasteland Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Under the Wastelands Development Programme, funds are provided for taking up afforestation and wastelands development activities at the village level. Action plans are prepared for villages in selected micro-watersheds with a view to ensure Micro-planning for integrated Wastelands development. Eight districts have been taken up for such work so far. Under the programme, action plans envisage measures to check Land degradation, put wastelands to sustainable use and increase biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder, taking into account land capability, site conditions and local needs.

Setting up of APINMAP by UNESCO

4188. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Asia Pacific Information Network on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (APINMAP) set up during 1985 by UNESCO;

(b) if so, the role being played by India in this organisation, indicating its headquarters and links with India; and

(c) the main aims and objectives and activities of this network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The headquarters of APINMAP is at Bangkok, Thailand. India is a member of APINMAP, which is a voluntary co-operative programme for information networking in the field, among the countries of the Asian and Pacific regions. Each member country functions through a National Node, which in the case of India is the Publication and Information Directorate (PID) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. Role of PID and nodes in the other 13 member countries of the network is to assist each other to improve their capabilities to collect, process, disseminate and use research in-

formation and data on medicinal and aromatic plants from within the country and from network centre.

(c) The main aims/objectives and activities of the Asian and Pacific Information Network on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (APINMAP) are:

I. Aims & Objectives:

1. To promote exchange of information and resource sharing services among the member countries, in the field of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

2. Provide linkages/services other regional and international networks in the field.

3. Assist member countries establish specialised information management systems.

4. Ensure proper dissemination & usage of information.

II. Activities:

1. Maintain bibliographic data-base on medicinal and aromatic plants and provide, on and as per request, information in the field.

2. Serve as a referral centre for research institutes, researchers, information centres, libraries etc. in the field.

3. Maintain data-base packages on specific topics for target users.

4. Develop data-base for various users, viz. planners, scientists, potential entrepreneurs etc.

5. Provide facilities for online access to commercial database to users.

Extinct Species of Plants

4189. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that illegal deforestation is destroying many valuable herbs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the plants which have become extinct due to deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). No assessment has been made regarding loss of herbal plants as a result of deforestation.

Educationally Backward Districts of Orissa

4190. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the educationally most backward district of Orissa;

(b) the details of facilities required and reasons for the backwardness;

(c) any special programme taken during the last three years to remove the backwardness; and

(d) if not, such special programme has been made, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) On the basis of literacy, Kora-

put district is educationally the most backward district in Orissa.

(b) The facilities which are required for educational development include good and well equipped schools, adequate number of Non-Formal Education Centres for working children and school drop-outs, setting up of adult education centres, for imparting functional literacy not 15-35 age group illiterate adults, Jan Shikshan Nilayams for post literacy and continuing education of neo literates.

The main reasons for educational backwardness are socio-economic conditions of the people and inadequate infrastructural facilities available for education.

(c) and (d). Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programme, financial assistance is given to State Government/ UTs Administrations, for educational development. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to concentrate on backward districts.

Modernisation of Ambazari Ordinance Factory

4191. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and modernise the Ambazari Ordnance Factory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when expansion and modernisation is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Projects with an outlay of Rs. 5.92 crores for expansion of production capacity of Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari have been implemented recently. Projects with an outlay of Rs. 5.11 crore are planned for completion by 1991-92.

For modernisation an investment Rs. 5.6 crores is sanctioned for 1990-91.

Electronic Testing Laboratory

4192. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several electronics units in the country are manufacturing inferior quality goods and also exporting them bringing bad name to the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to keep a check on electronic equipment manufacturers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken for setting up common testing laboratories for electronic equipments and accessories to maintain strict adherence to quality by export oriented unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No specific complaint in this regard has been received in the Department of Electronics.

(c) At present, the testing of electronic products for quality is voluntary, except in cases where major users like Department of Telecommunication, Department of Space and the Ministry of Defence insist on Quality Certificate, mainly from their departmental laboratories. The testing facilities available at Electronics Regional Test Laboratories (ERTLs)/Electronics Test and Development

Centres (ETDCs) can be made use for different types of Quality Certificates. Recently, a quality certification scheme for consumer products such as TV sets and Personal Computers has been introduced by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Standardisation Testing & Quality Control (STQC) Directorate of the Department of Electronics.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at district, state and national levels for redressal of consumer grievances has been set up. A Consumer Interface Cell is also operating in the Department of Electronics which takes up the complaints from consumers directly with the manufacturers of consumer electronic items.

(d) Realising the need for an effective infrastructure for Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STQC), the Department of Electronics, have already set up the STQC Directorate, which in turn has set up/promoted 4 Electronics Regional Test Laboratories (ERTLs), one Centre for Reliability and 15 Electronics Test & Development Centres (ETDCs) located throughout the country. These Laboratories/Centres have been equipped with modern/sophisticated test and calibration facilities for testing the electronic products as per requirements of both domestic and export markets.

Three Indian Laboratories viz. Electronics Regional Test Laboratories located at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay set up under the Department of Electronics have been authorised by International Electro-technical Commission for Quality Assessment of Electronic Components (IEQC), Geneva as Independent Test Laboratories (ITLs) which can test and certify electronic components for export to 24 Member countries including USA, USSR, Japan, South Korea, FRG, UK and other European countries.

[*Translation*]

Forest Land having no Vegetation in Maharashtra

4193. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no vegetation on a big area reserved for forests in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to take some action thereon with the concurrence of State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The recorded forest area of Maharashtra is 64055 sq. km. The forest cover in the State during 1985-87 as assessed by Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery is 44058 sq.km. A area of 19997 sq.km. has less than 10% tree cover in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Large scale rehabilitation of degraded forests in the country including Maharashtra is proposed to be done in the 8th Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

Atomic Power Plant in Kerala

4194. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of experts from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) that visited the State of Kerala recently to determine location of proposed Atomic Plant there, have submitted their Report;

(b) whether the team have suggested/

recommended the location of the plant in North Malabar; if so, the conditions favouring such location;

(c) whether objection have been received to the proposal to set up Atomic Plant in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government of Kerala has been writing to Union Government from time to time for setting up of a nuclear power plant in Kerala. There are newspaper reports about objections from certain individuals and groups for setting up of nuclear power plants in Kerala. A memorandum submitted By "Kilingar Shri Sathyanarayana Seva Samithi" Kasargod District, against setting up of a nuclear power plant in one of the sites proposed by KSEB in Kasargod District and expressing fear of a possible radiation leak was received.

Replies to MPs Letters

4195. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from MPs in the Ministry of Personnel during the current year;

(b) the number out of these letters that have since been replied; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies to the remaining letters?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 355

(b) 244

(c) Every effort is made to send final replies to Members of Parliament as expeditiously as possible.

Letters Received by Kendriya Bhandar from MPs

4196. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received by the Kendriya Bhandar from the MPs during the last three years;

(b) the number out of these letters which have been replied and finally disposed off and how many are still pending;

(c) how many of the letters are pending over one year, six months and three months with reasons for the delay in sending the replies; and

(d) the stops taken to expedite replies to the pending letters?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 31 letters from the Members of Parliament have been received by the Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years.

(b) All letters have been replied to.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of (b) above.

547 - 48

Factors Contributing to Green House Effect

4197. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Sunday Mail' dated 1 duly, 1990 under the caption 'Green House effect—The Third World's Share';

(b) whether it is true that three of the five largest contributors of green house gases are non-industrialised countries; and

(c) if so, whether deforestation, bovine digestion and rice growing also contribute to the green house effect and if so, the details of plans to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scientific basis regarding calculation of contributions to green house gas missions by different countries is not solidly established in the report of the World Resources Institute cited in the Sunday Mail of Ist July, 1990. Two of the three developing countries cited in the report as amongst the five largest contributors of green house gas emissions viz. India and China do not figure in the list of 50 countries given in the same report with the highest per capita green house gas emissions while the third developing country, Brazil, figures only as the seventh country in the world in this aspect.

(c) It is true that deforestation, bovine digestion and rice growing also contribute to greenhouse gases. The basis of calculation for contribution by each of the factors varies from country to country depending on soil conditions, type of feed, etc. The Government has taken all necessary steps to stop deforestation in the ecological interests of the country. No short-term feasible solutions are available to reduce the emissions of green house gases from rice fields and animals.

548 - 49

Notice to Industries Causing Pollution

4198. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of such organisations/units to whom notices have been issued during the last six months for polluting the environment;

(b) whether Oil and natural Gas Commission has also been cautioned to ensure that their processing stations keep their liquid effluents under control; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) During the last 6 months 18 notices under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued by the Central Government to various units/organisations, for polluting the environment. These units/organisations are:

1. Super Tannery (II) Jajmasu, Kanpur (U.P.)
2. Sultan Tannin Industry, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)
3. Allied Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)
4. New Light Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)
5. Upper India Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

6. Asia Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

7. Indian National Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

8. United Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

9. Model Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

10. Universal Leather Finishers, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

11. Northern Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

12. Mirza Tannery, Magarwara, District Unnao (U.P.)

13. Zam Zam Tannery, Unnao (U.P.)

14. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Padrauna, District Deoria (U.P.)

15. Renu Sagar Power Company Limited, Renu Sagar (U.P.)

16. Cooperative Co. Ltd., Nawabanj, Saharanpur (U.P.)

17. Panipat Cooperative Sugar & Distillery Works, Panipat, Haryana.

18. Leela Venture Hotel, Beach Resort Goa.

(b) and (c). In may 1990. the Assam State Pollution Control Board issued directions to the Oil and natural Gas Commission under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. prohibiting discharge of untreated effluent from two Group Gathering Stations in Lakwa, and to clean the affected areas within a period of seven days.

Role for Private Enterprise in Higher Education

4199. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assign greater role for private enterprise in higher education;

(b) if so, the salient features of the contemplated scheme; and

(c) the decision take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

News-Item Captioned "NCERT told not to Encourage Outsiders"

4200. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item published in "The Times of India" dated 21 June, 1990 under the caption "NCERT told not to encourage outsiders";

(b) if so, the recommendations contained in the report sent by the experts committee to the national Council of Educational Research and Training;

(c) whether Government have taken decision to implement these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, when decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances had conducted a study on the problem of non availability of NCERT textbooks in time. The report, suggested, inter-alia, that as far as possible, the responsibility for preparation of manuscripts in different subjects, including science and mathematics should be assigned to faculty members of NCERT.

(c) and (d). The recommendations have been noted with a view to evolving appropriate modalities for production and distribution of NCERT Textbooks.

[*English*] 551-53

Integrated Education to the Disabled

4201. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of states and Union Territories including Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharahstra and Rajasthan have joined the project 'Integrated Education for the Disabled' (PIED), which envisages innovative methods to educate the disabled kids;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project and the methods used for education of the disabled; and

(c) whether the scheme contemplates the education of mentally handicapped and retarded children who suffered birth-asphyxia or who otherwise suffer mental handicaps; if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project envisages coverage of children with all disabilities including the mentally handicapped. The salient features of the project are:

(i) Composite area approach to planning and management of education facilities for children with disabilities.

(ii) Utilisation of the general education infrastructure, through training and support from multicategory-trained resource teachers.

(iii) Utilisation of available structure from other sectors like Health, Welfare, and Women and Child Development to support rehabilitation aspects.

(iv) Provision of special teaching-learning aids and equipment based on functional assessment.

(v) Mobilisation of parents and community support.

(vi) Continuous monitoring of progress of the children in the project areas.

The demonstration-practice-feedback-reinforced-practice method is used for education of the disabled children under the PIED. It takes into consideration their intellectual, sensory and physical level of functioning. The instructional materials and

methods are adjusted to the functioning level of the children in specific areas of disability. For blind children tactile and auditory training is provided whereas deaf children are provided with training in language and speech. Mentally retarded children are provided with more practice in the tasks to be learned. The evaluation procedures are also adjusted to the special needs of the the children.

[*Translation*]

UGC Grants to Himachal Pradesh University

4202. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has received any proposal from Himachal Pradesh University seeking grants to encourage sports;

(b) if so, the amount sought, sanctioned and released; and

(c) the time by which the balance of the sanctioned amount would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished the University Grants Commission, the Commission received proposals from Himachal Pradesh University for assistance under the (NSO) National Sports Organisations programme. The Commission has agreed to provide assistance to the University according to availability of funds in a phased manner. It approved the construction of an outdoor stadium at a cost of Rs. 20.79 lakhs with the Commission's share limited to Rs. 7.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs has already been sanctioned in two instalments in August, 1969 and May, 1990 respectively. The balance would be sanctioned by the Commission depending upon the progress of work and on receipt of required documents from the University.

[*English*]

Starting of Vocational Studies Courses in Himachal Pradesh University

4203. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had received any proposal from the Himachal Pradesh for starting vocational studies course in that University;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants commission has approved the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the 8th Plan proposals of Himachal Pradesh University received by the Commission include augmenting facilities for vocational studies. The Commission has agreed, in principle, that the University be assisted for instituting a Centre for Vocational Studies.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Schools under National Sports Talents Contest Scheme

4204. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(d) The institution has submitted a utilisation certificate and Statement of accounts showing utilisation of grant alongwith its matching share duly audited by Chartered Accountant.

559

Study Centres of IGNOU In Karnataka

4209. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the study Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University are functioning in Karnataka;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open the Study Centre of the above University at Hassan during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by IGNOU, Study Centre of the University are functioning Bangalore, Mangalore, Dharwar and Gulbarga in Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. 559.60

Bullock Cart Project of IIM, Bangalore

4210. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the project relating to bullock cart was taken up by the Indian Institute of management, Bangalore;

(b) whether the above project has been completed;

(c) if so, the total amount spent on the above project; and

(d) whether the bullock cart designed by the Indian Institute of management has been put to practical use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) In 1979.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the information received from the Institute, the net expenditure incurred is about Rs. 8 lakhs. the Institute provided the Ministry of Surface Transport, who funded the project, appropriate designs eventually leading to the manufacture of a bullock cart, and these designs were sent to the Ministry of Rural development for propagation of the carts.

60 - 61

Cabinet Committee for Central Projects

4211. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Cabinet Committee under the Prime Minister to review delays in the implementation of projects costing over Rs. 100 crores as a part of on-going exercise to curb non-essential expenditure;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The Prime Minister, who is also the Minister-in-charge of the Ministry of Programme Implementation, has recently started reviewing the projects having high cost and time overruns with the Ministers concerned, as a part of an ongoing exercise to review and resolve problems being faced by these projects in their implementation. No Cabinet Committee for Central Projects as such has been set up.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. 561-62

Nuclear Power Plant in Bihar

4212. SHRI L.V. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of acute shortage in power generation in Bihar;

(b) whether Bihar is rich in uranium minerals which are available in huge quantity there; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not going in for nuclear power plant in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The generation in Bihar has been short of the requirement. During 1989-90 and 1990-91 (upto July, 1990), the power supply position in Bihar was as under:

(Figures in Million Units not)

	Requirement	*Availability*	*Shortage*	*(%)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1989-90	6270	5440	830	13.2%
1990-91 (upto 7/90)	2110	1598	512	24.3%

Bihar forms part of the Eastern Grid, However, Bihar has been provided assistance from the Northern Gird, whenever the system conditions permit. during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 (upto July, 1990) Bihar received 234 MU and 179 MU respectively from the Northern Grid. This was besides the assistance provided to Bihar from the Central Sector stations in the Eastern Region.

(b) Bihar has got substantial low grade uranium reserves.

(c) Availability of uranium reserves in an area is not the governing criterion for locating nuclear power stations in the area as the quantity of uranium to be transported for operating a nuclear power station is small unlike coal which is needed in the case of thermal power stations. Eastern Electricity Region of which Bihar is a constituent State, is endowed with coal reserves. The priority is, therefore, for setting up coal fired thermal stations in that region as no long distance transportation of coal is called for; and the priority for setting up of nuclear power plants in Bihar is low. 562-63

Projects of Bihar pending for Clearance

4213. SHRI L.V. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects of Bihar are pending for approval of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) At present no project of Bihar is pending with the Planning Commission for investment approval.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

C & AG on Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu Academies

4214. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the observation of C & AG in respect of Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu Academies as contained in para 7 of his report on "Union Government (Delhi Administration)" No. 3 of 1990 laid on the Table of the Hose on 17 May, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (C). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Surveillance of Palk Straits

4215. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has stressed the need for the clear-cut policy of surveillance on Palk straits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Government of India, being fully aware of the need for surveillance in the Palk Strait, had issued orders on the 30th May, 1990, inter-alia, instructing the Navy and the Coast Guard to increase their surveillance/patrolling in the area in a coordinated manner so as to curb any unlawful activity across the India-Sri Lanka International Boundary Line.

Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram, Katra

4216. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram, Katra in Jammu and Mantalai Yoga Research centre were recognised by the Education Department;

(b) whether an advertisement was published in the Hindustan dated 13 August, 1989, which has duped thousands of young men luring them for jobs; and

(c) if so, the action taken against those who published the advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Ministry of Human Re-

source Development (Department of Education) does not recognise Institutions of this category although financial assistance was given to the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram, Katra till 1977.

(b) and (c). The attention of the Government has been drawn to such an advertisement in the Hindustan Times issue of 13th August, 1989. According to information available a case has been registered on 1.6.1990 under Section 420-IPC at Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi against the Managing Trustee of Vishwayatan Yogashram in connection with the advertisement dated 13.8.1989.

Working Group to Examine H.R.A., C.C.A. in Public Sector Undertakings

4217. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up a working group to examine the existing structure of House Rent, City Compensatory and Conveyance Allowance etc. of the Public Sector Undertakings executives and non-unionised Supervisory staff;

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference of the working Group;

(c) whether the report of the working group has been submitted to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, when the report of the working Group is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). The Group would be constituted when the revision of scales of pay including Dearness Allowance formula is finalised.

Investment in Central Public Sector Undertakings

4218. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total investment in central public sector undertakings as on 31 March 1990 industry-wise, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the total borrowings by them as on 31 March, 1990;

(c) the break-up thereof among public sector financial institutes, private banks and the public; and

(d) the total estimated profit before tax during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The estimated total investment in Central Public sector enterprises as on 31.3.90 is Rs. 102, 600 crores. Details of investments and borrowings will become available only towards the end of the year when all the annual audited accounts of the enterprises ar received and compiled.

(d) The estimated total profit before tax during 1989-90 is Rs. 4930 crores.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Public Sector Undertakings

4219. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for SC/STs in higher category in various Central

Public Undertakings;

(b) the steps taken to full up the posts so far and reasons for not getting required personnel in various categories;

(c) whether Government are reviewing and identifying the various categories of post for which SC/ST candidates are not available; and

(d) the programmes take up for training the required personnel for filling up the reserved vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) As in Govt. reservation is provided to the extent of 15% and 7-1/2% to SC & ST respectively, for vacancies filled by direct recruitment on All India basis by open competition in Public Sector Undertakings. For posts filled other than by open competition, the prescribed percentage is 16.2/ 3% and 7-1/2%.

(b) to (d). Various steps have been taken to ensure proper representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public sector undertakings, from time to time. These include relaxations and concessions with regard to age limit, examination fees, reimbursement of travelling expenses for attending interviews, separate interviews for candidates belonging to SC/ST, inclusion of a member belonging to SC/ST in Departmental Promotion Committee etc. Dereservation in direct recruitment has been banned in public sector undertakings.

The shortfall, particularly in Group 'A' Group 'B' posts is mainly due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates in technical discipilines. Most of the public undertakings being in the manufacturing/production sector, there is a preponderance of technical posts in Group 'A' & Group 'B' services of public enterprises.

in continuation to the Special Recruitment Drive initiated in 1989, the public sector enterprises have now launched a Special Recruitment Drive (1990). In all, 10,461 physical vacanice in various groups have been identified for for recruitment, during the current drive. An action plan has been drawn up to fill these vacancies by the end of the October, 1990.

As regards training, PSUs have been advised to organise pre-recruitment training to SC/ST candidates, special recruitment tests exclusively for SC/STs, scholarship schemes for SC/ST students studying in IITs, IIMs, Regional Engineering Colleges, etc.

Fencing of the Kempegowda Tower in Bangalore

568-6

4220. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unauthorised fencing by Defence authorities of Kampegowda Tower on the hillock of the Ulsoor lake and the century old Munishware temple in Bangalore City;

(b) whether the Bangalore City Corporation has also requested to remove the above fencing; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Defence land alone has been fenced by the local Military authorities for security reasons.

(b) and (c). The Bangalore City Corporation had brought to the notice of the au-

thorities the problems faced by the public in getting access to the Kampagowda Tower. Local Military authorities discussed the matter with the Minister for Transport, Government of Karnataka and others. Since the monument is of public importance, the Bangalore City Corporation was permitted to construct pucca steps and beautify the area around the monument. Public access to the monument is un-restricted in the day-light hours but restricted at night due to security reasons.

Tehri Dam Project

4221. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether working Group set up by the Prime Minister in 1980 had recommended rejection of the Tehri Dam Project which on further consideration by the Ministry of Environment and Forests was again recommended for rejection to the Prime Minister in October, 1986.

(b) whether the Environmental Appraisal Committee of the Ministry has also rejected the action plan submitted in 1990; and

(c) if so, the reasons for overrulling by the Ministry the unanimous recommendations ibid and the circumstances under which the project has been granted conditional environmental approval?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

The 1980 Working Group had recommended a series of small run of the river schemes in place of the Tehri Project and the Ministry of Environment had suggested in October, 1986 that the project be abandoned.

(b) and (c). The Environmental Appraisal committee also concluded in February, 1990 that on the basis of data and plans submitted the project does not merit environmental clearance.

Conditional approval has been granted in the expectation that requisite Action Plans will be formulated and implemented pari-passu with the engineering works.

LLB seats in colleges at Amritsar and Jalandhar of Guru Nanak Dev University

4222. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were 100 seats for LLB in each College of Guru Nanak Dev University at Amritsar and Jalandhar;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this year the seats have been reduced to 60 each in these colleges;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make available 100 seats each at Amritsar and Jalandhar Colleges in view of the resentment among students who are interested to take admission in Law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The number of seats in a College is determined by the College authorities, in consultation with the affiliating University, keeping in view the local educational requirements and other relevant factors. Such proposals are not required to be referred either to UGC or the Central Government.

Involvement of MPs in Development Works

4223. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18th May, 1990 to Starred Question No. 887 regarding funds for development and state:

(a) whether the issue relating to allocation for each Parliamentary Constituency for undertaking development works on the suggestions of the concerned members of Parliament has since been re-examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The question of mode of associating MPs with developmental activities in their respective constituencies and resources allocated for such developmental work is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Special Employment Programme of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4220. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes provided employment under special employment programme during the last one year;

(b) whether due to non-availability of eligible candidates for some special service area the reserved vacancy have not been filled so far; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were offered appointment under the Special Recruitment Drive carried out during 1989 are indicated below:—

Ministries/Departments of the Government of India	...	31243
Public Sector Undertakings	...	8125
Public Sector banks	...	8084
Insurance Corporations	...	3023

(b) and (c). Another drive has been launched during the current year to fill up the backlog of reservations as on 31.3.90 including the reserved vacancies left unfilled in the drive carried out last year.

[*English*]

Foodgrain storage through Radiation Technology

4225. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans have been chalked out to preserve foodgrains and other food items through radiation technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this technology is completely safe, if not, what impacts it will have on human being who are going to consume

these food items; and

(d) the adverse impact it will have on environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government have in principle approved the application of irradiation technology for food preservation. An apex body, namely, National Monitoring Agency (NMA) has been constituted under the Ministry of Health to give guidelines and to oversee all aspects regarding irradication technology. Presently, NMA has cleared the application of this technology for the preservation of species, frozen sea foods and onions meant for export.

(c) and (d). No ill effects have been seen from animal feed experiments. The technology has been tested to be safe from the environmental angle.

[*Translation*]

Fixation of Richness Line

4226. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix a richness line like poverty line; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The expressions 'Amiri Rekha' or 'the line of richness' have been used to convey the idea that savings devoted to unproductive assets are a waste to resources and accumulation of unproductive wealth is undesirable.

(*Interruptions*)

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Janardhanji, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, sir, you are aware, the country is agitated over an issue in which over Rs. 900 crores were raised from excise and customs. Earlier the Govrenment decided that this money would be returned to those people. Then there was a noise raised in the country, with the result the Government have now stayed it. Now merely staying it is not enough. If it is stayed today, it can be given back to them tomorrow. But the real question is, how did this happen. Why in this matter, in which money had been taken it was planned to be returned and returned to certain categories of people which are quite close to the Government? That is why we feel that this requires an impartial enquiry. It is not sufficient to say that this money is really safe. I would, therefore, suggest that Government come forward to set up a joint parliamentary committee to look into this matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the issue raised by Shri Dinesh Singh. Whether you constitute a committee or not, the Government should make it clear if this amount of Rs. 500 crores had been returned. What amount was returned has also not been mentioned, you say that the money has been withheld. Why do not you say in clear terms that the money will not be returned, it would be deposited in the Welfare Fund and that there is no question of returning the money. This should be clarified as to who returned the money and what action was taken against him ... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Speak about the I.A.F. personnel.

12.30 hrs.

RE. REPORTED KILLING OF I.A.F. PERSONNEL BY TERRORISTS IN SRINAGAR, SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND RELIEF TO KASHMIRI MIGRANTS

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, three Indian Air Force jawans were gunned down in Srinagar and earlier also five jawans were killed there. That is why Srinagar has been handed over to the Army. The situation has been worsening for the past many months and in spite of the fact that these questions have been raised time and again, adequate security measures have not been taken. The Pak-trained terrorists are infilterating into the country, they have not only killed a large number of people but are continuing to do so even now and yet effective steps have not been taken in order to check their activities. We have been holding talks with Pakistan. Pakistan trained elements have declared an open war in Kashmir and are resorting to battlefield tactics. What also can you term it if this is not a war? For this, Pakistan should be given a stern warning. Pakistan should be told in clear terms that its consequences would not be good. I want to know what action will be taken against Pakistan in case it did not stop aiding and abetting subversion in India? Thousands of sabteurs infiltrate into over side of the border after receiving training in Pakistan and many more trained subversives are ready awaiting infiltration into India. Many of our people and jawans are being killed. What action is being taken to prevent this? The Government should take the whole country into confidence in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, the issue is not confined to just the killing of three IAF men. We have had some statements from the Government about what is happening in Kashmir. Yesterday on Television we saw the Home Minister—no less a person than the Home Minister himself-saying in his speech in Kashmir, "the situation is getting back to normal; people are now denouncing terroism". While he was saying this in Kishtwar in Doda District, a bomb was going off in a school right there and 20 people were being killed in the State. This Government forgot about embarking on a proper policy on Kashmir and is now embarking on a policy of fooling the people. They are announcing that curfew is being lifted for 13 hours. But the next morning we are reading that 20 people have been killed. The Prime Minister has not been able to visit Kashmir.

Every time we hear, "he is going next week, he is going the following week, etc." But nothing is happening. He is taking the nation for a ride. Will the Government now come out with a policy on Kashmir, instead of just saying, "curfew is being lifted", and instead of announcing, "things are getting back to normal", when everyday a minimum of 20 people have been killed? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): As was stated here, the situation in Kashmir is serious but yesterday our hon.

Home Minister said that the situation was returning to normal. Three I.A.F. jawans were abducted on Srinagar-Badgam road yesterday morning and in the evening their dead-bodies were recovered at old Airport, Rawalpura. Only yesterday three persons were killed in the firing by the security Forces and the Army at Khanayar, twenty one people were killed at other places and 38 were injured. This is a clear indication of how serious is the situation there. It was announced yesterday that curfew will regularly being clamped from 5.30 a.m. upto evening and it was yesterday itself that the valley was handed over the the Army. Ten thousand Afghan Mujahedeen and 4-5 thousand Pakistan-trained terrorists are ready at the line of actual control awaiting to cross the border. The firing that took place between the troops of the two countries last week was aimed at giving a cover to approximately 500 trained militants to facilitate their infiltration through Kupwara sector. In spite of all that, our Home Minister says that the situation is returning to normal. To my mind, the National Front Government is without a policy with regard to Kashmir. It should take each and every party into confidence and start negotiations with them if it wants to find a political solution to the problem. Without caring for the warning issued by the Government, one lakh twenty-five thousand State Government employees went on strike there and 137 I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers sent a signed memorandum to the World Committee about the situation in the State stating therein how atrocities were committed on the common man of Kashmir. But the Government did not take any action even on this. The employees through a Government Order were denied salary for the strike period yet they drew their salaries for three days on which they observed strike and the Government kept watching. This National Front and Janata Dal Government is not able to solve the problems, it has no policy.

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough, Sharmaji. Please resume you seat.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA: This problem should be treated as a national problem and steps taken to solve it by taking everybody into confidence.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kashmir has become the centre for experiments for the last many years. God knows how many more experiments it will have to go through? No stringent action is being taken on Kashmir issue and consequently anti-social elements are entering Kashmir after receiving training in Pakistan and resorting to the killing of our officers and jawans. There is no law and order worth the name in the valley. Every time statements are made in the House by the Government or the Home Minister to the effect that we have done this, we have achieved that, and still such incidents continue to take place there. Our erstwhile Governor, Shri Jagmohan had tried to control the situation but on that our friends raised a hue and cry here and I understand that the situation is still serious and it is getting more tense and worse since the day he has been called back. This is not the question of the Jammu and Kashmir State alone, it is the question of the whole country. I would, therefore, like to request the Government, through you, to make a statement on these happenings and take appropriate measures.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): The killing of the three IAF men by terrorists is utterly condemnable. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The whole House is unanimous in condemning these kinds of brutal killing of our security forces by the terrorists in Kashmir, Sir. This is proof of the fact that the more the terrorists

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

should be isolated from the people, the more they will be desperate. And they will attack the security forces and innocent people in Kashmir. So, while we should be on our guard to protect the lives of the people and also to safeguard the lives of our security forces, we should also try to ensure that the mentors of the terrorists, who are abroad, are chased and enough action is taken so that they are not able to infiltrate into our country and they are nabbed as and when they are trying to do so.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. Do not get up without permission.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Let me speak for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have to speak about Kashmir migrants.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already had your say about Kashmir.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have to say that...

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: With reference to what he said, I would like to submit that the migrants who have come from Kashmir...

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, this is no way. You give it in writing.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to request you to kindly enquire into the fact whether they are receiving Rs. 500 or not? To my knowledge, they are not receiving the amount.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised this matter time and again.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am raising it because the Home Minister is not keeping his word, he is not implementing the assurance given by him in his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. One is supposed to give a notice in advance.

[*English*]

Yes, Mr. Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the news that has been published in the Press today cannot be termed as baseless altogether but at the same time, it is not full correct. This is an appalling incident that three air-force officials who were 'Mashalchis' went to the market for buying some commodities and there some people, who came in a green coloured matador, tried to abduct them. Two of them were caught hold of whereas one escaped. These two after isolating them, were thrown one died and the other returned to his barracks. Therefore, what I want to say is that all the three persons were not murdered.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Are you trying to say that the situation is all right in Jammu and Kashmir?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: The matter that has been raised by the B.J.P. member... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Kashmir is for more important than Party and Government consideration... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: You do not

give any reply whenever we raise this issue but you readily reply when a B.J.P. Member raises it.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the situation in Kashmir is concerned, earlier it was the worst and you cannot imagine that situation.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: What did Shri Mufti say yesterday?... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the National Front Government has assumed office and is confronted with the Kashmir question, the situation has been improving day by day and we are trying to solve this tangle. About the question of Kashmir migrants I would like to say that the Government is undertaking as many relief measures for them as it can. Although it is not being done at the level it should have done yet we are making all out efforts.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I have called Mr. Kurien. Why do you stand up like this? Mr. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara); Sir, the question raised by Shri Dinesh Singhji about the refund of customs and excise duty amounting to hundreds of crores of rupees by the Government is not a small matter to be disposed of like that or taken lightly. Shri Chander Shekharji also on the last day raised the matter and asked the Government for an inquiry. The corridor talk is that this order has been issued,... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not depend on the corridor talk; say whatever you want to say.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The corridor talk is that the order was...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not depend on that; please say what you have to say.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What I heard I am telling you. We have nor other source... (*Interruptions*). The corridor talks have created certain doubts in our mind that the order was issued with the knowledge of the Prime Minister himself and when the Government found the situation embarrassing, they reversed the order. The reversal of the order does not mean that the whole episode is okay. There is some hanky-panky in that. We want a thorough inquiry. You are aware, Sir, that the Bofors question was of a less magnitude with regard to amount. They wanted a JPC and there was a JPC. We strongly demand that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should enquire into this whole episode and the country must know who are behind this order, and behind this hanky-panky way of doing things.

Secondly, there is the question of life of thousands of people in Kuwait. Government is already making some effort to evacuate the people. Of late, the Government is also gradually understanding the seriousness of the situation. But one important point has been missed. We are getting a number of letters. Those letters as also the letters brought by Shri Gujral clearly show that there is an acute shortage of food in Kuwait. They are writing that if food does not reach within a couple of days, a number of them will die and thousands of our people may perish. That is the fear. I do not know how the Government can act, may be through Red Cross or Red Crescent, or any other agency. You may take it up with any Government, but the Government should take action to see that the food reaches them in Kuwait otherwise our people will be starved. I am making this fervent request. I would request you also, Sir, to make an observation, and ask the Government to act immediately to meet their food requirements in Kuwait.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Sir, the matter about the activities of

[Sh. Santosh Mohan Dev]

ULFA has been raised in the House in the past also. Now they are not running the parallel Government, but only their writ runs in Assam. In the past when we raised the issue of ULFA connection with Punjab and Kashmir terrorists, the Minister of State for Home Affairs had refuted that they had no such information. Yesterday in a seminar, one of the Central Ministers, Shri George Fernandes aid to the persons present in the seminar that as a Government of India Minister, he had got definite information that ULFA has developed a link with Kashmir and Punjab terrorists and the situation had gone out of control. He mentioned about LTTE also. He said that he owned what he was saying in that seminar. I would like the Home Minister or the Minister of State for Home Affairs either to contradict it or to confirm it. This is a very serious matter. This has been said by a Central Government Minister in a public seminar. This is creating confusion in the minds of the people. We are very much worried. Because of the very serious nexus of ULFA, Kashmiri militants, the NSCL, Khalistani terrorists and the LTTE, the whole country is worried. Everybody is totally with the Government for controlling these terrorists' activities. But one Minister is saying one thing and another Minister is saying another thing which iscreating confusion in the minds of the people. I would request the Government to come forward and make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Smt. Maneka is misusing the Government plane. She had misused the UNDP plane which had been given to the Ministry of Environment for fire fighting. She had completely misused the plane. Not only that. She had informed the Nepalese Government that she was going to land in Nepal. But subsequently, she had not landed in Nepal and on the other hand, the Nepalese Government was very much scared and the whole line was cleared. She did not inform them about the cancellation that she is not arriving in Nepal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have written to me regarding shutting down the operations of a sub battery in Rourkela...

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I have given three notices.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have told you that I will be permitting you today to raise a matter regarding" shutting down the operations of a sub-battery of its Coke even in Rourkela Plant due to cooking coal shortage.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: She had taken the plane to other places. That had been alleged by her own colleague Shri Routray. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. That is not fair. Please confine your remarks to that subject. You had asked me one thing and when I gave you permission, you are raising another issue. Please come to that issue which you have written to me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I am coming to that point. There is acute shortage of coal in this country.

As per the Press report, the Rourkela Plant is going to be closed for shortage of coal. On the one side, the coal had been reduced to ashes and on the other side, there is acute shortage of coal.

In view of the circumstances prevailing there, I do not think, we can generate power from the thermal plants and also, the movement of coal can affect the entire economy of this country.

So, immediately, the Government should make arrangements for the supply of coal and also to see that the coal is not reduced to ashes. This is my submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that the Union Government is not listening in spite of many activities in Nagaland, Mizoram and other areas. The Island territories particularly, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, are very much neglected by the present Government. You know that kerosene oil is not available in the Island and even the tribal areas are passing lightless nights. This is due to cut in kerosene oil quota by the Central Government. You will appreciate that these Islands are small territories and quite different from the main land. There are peculiar problems prevailing in those areas. For example, now it is the monsoon time. During this time, one can hardly go to some of the Islands because of the turbulent sea. That is why I am saying if the Central Government cuts the quota of kerosene oil, then that will directly hit the poor people, the tribal people, who are living in the distant Islands. That is why, I appeal to the Central Government to kindly restore the original quota of kerosene oil for the Island territories. For Heaven's sake, do not cut the kerosene oil quota. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central) rose.

MR. SPEAKER: No; please take your seat, Mr. Anbarasu. I am not permitting you. Now Mr. Kumaramangalam.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R.KUARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, though originally I had written for the same matter which Mr. Era Anbarasu Ants to raise here, I am raising a point which is of utmost importance. In the NABARD which is the most important financial institution so far as loans to farmers, and people in rural areas area concerned employees have been agitating for 6 to 8 months. We met the Finance Minister regarding the discriminatory attitude of the management, the way in which they are victimising the office-bearers of the union, trying to split the union and being negative, especially discriminating between officers and the employees. We met the Finance Minister we met the Prime Minister. The Finance Minister requested us to withdraw the agitation. We withdrew it. (*Interruptions*) But nothing is happening. Through you, Sir, I would request the Finance Minister who is present here, to do something urgently, as otherwise it would be very difficult to bring industrial peace there, and it would affect the whole economy of the country, especially the rural economy, if nothing is done. I think the Finance Minister could respond. He is here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ten thousand workers of Maganese Ore India Limited from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have assembled at Boat Club. The wage agreement which was to be implemented from 1.4.87 has not been put inot effect till date. As such ten thousand workers have gathered at Boat Club to demonstrate for their demand. I demand that the Government should interfere in this matter and solve their problems after listening to their grievances. The Government should know about the nature of their problems, discuss them and work in the direction of their redressal, so that their problems could be solved. I only want to say that the Government should take a serious note of their problems and make concrete efforts to solve them.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point which I have given to you in writing for Zero hour pertains to the policies of my party in relation to communalism.

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawatiji, you express your views in such a manner that the

**Not recorded.

entire House develops a sense of hatred towards communalism

KUMARI MAYAWATI Through you, I want to make clear the policies of my party before the entire House because ever since I started my voice for the cause of the poor and oppressed, I have been charged of playing into the hands of Congress party I would like to inform the entire House that my party neither supports the congress party nor the ruling party We are neutral and in case the ruling party takes the right step regarding the welfare of the weaker sections, the Bahujan Samaj Party will extend its full support to them In Uttar Pradesh, when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav raised his voice for the welfare of the poor and the oppressed the Bahujan Samaj Party was the only party which gave its full support to the Mulayam Singh Yadav Government So far as Congress is concerned I would like to say that if we had any kind of alliance with the Congress Party, the party in power would not have been the ruling party today because we know that it was our party who had posed the toughest resistance to the Congress Party Earlier the people belonging to the weaker sections were deeply associated with the Congress Party But when the Congress Party did not do any thing practical for the weaker sections except giving assurances for years we prepared the weaker sections to stand against the congress and they did so Consequently, the Bahujan Samaj Party emerged as a powerful force At the same time, I went to say that possibilities of eruption of communal violence on the Babri Masjid Ram Janmabhoomi issue are forseen It is my earnest request to you to adopt stringent measures to curb communal violence Keeping in view the law and order situation, the anti social elements who are trying to destroy the unity and integrity of the country should be dealt with sternly This is what I want to urge the Government

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan) Mr Speaker, Sir, twelve years ago, a coal extracting machine worth crores of rupees was imported for the mines located at Handwa—Sisiyel in Ranchi district in Bihar A lot of bungling took place in this deal That machine has not been installed till date and the result is that it is rusting I request the Government through you to order a C B I enquiry in order to bring the facts to light Lakhs of rupees have been looted in these two institutions and the officers are mainly responsible for it

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda) Mr Speaker Sir, the Santhal Pargana and Chota Nagpur areas of Bihar receive very deficient rains As a result paddy crop is wilting There is no electricity in that areas for the last few months I would urge the Government to tame the small livers and rivulets in order to ensure water for irrigation and provide electricity in the Chota Nagpur and Santhal Paragana areas without any further delay so that the paddy crop could be saved

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER Shri Harish Rawat

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please take care of your friend Shri Harish Rawat

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I have been calling upon Shri Harish Rawat to speak

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) I will follow Shri Anbarasu Era There was firing in his constituency (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I am not permitting you—Shri Anbarasu Era

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Will you please speak or not—Shri Harish Rawat?

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I am not permitting you— Shri Anbarasu Era

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER It is very unfair Will you

please go to your seat? You must go to your seat. I am not going to hear you. You must go to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to permit you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tarif Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All those who have given in writing will be allowed to speak. You have not given in writing. So, I am not going to permit you. You please go to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I again tell you, please go to your seat. This is not the way. You have flouted the rules; you must follow the rules. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tarif Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER I will also call you, Prof. Ranga.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1986 a massive strike was observed in Delhi by the workers of cloth mills and an agreement was reached on the matter between the management and the workers. This strike was observed in support of the demands relating to wages, housing facilities, retrenchment of workers and other such issues. It was decided that a tribunal would be set up which would be headed by a High Court judge. For this purpose a bench comprising Shri Anand and Shri Chadha was constituted.

On the 22nd March, 1990, it was decided that within six months of the setting up of the Tribunal, it will announce its awared in respect of the demands of the workers. But till today, no notification constituting the bench has been issued. I demand that keeping in view the demands of the workers, a notification for the constitution of a bench may be issued at an early date so that the workers are not compelled to resort to strike and agitation once again.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.35 hrs.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): The Supreme Court has also given its verdict in favour of the workers saying that they will be given their rights...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kalka Dasji, I will call you later, you speak later.

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): I have given a notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Just now hon. Shri Dinesh Singh and Shri Kurien of our party raised a point regarding withdrawl of Excise and Custom duty. (*Interruptions*) and urged the Government to conduct a probe into this matter seriously by constituting a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is so serious a matter that some hon. Members of the Janata Dal who have written letters to the Minister of Finance thanking him for the steps he had taken in this regard have made a mention of this fact that although they are thanking the Minister for graining stay order in this regard but the matter is not so simple that only a mere stay

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

order will satisfy them. It is a grave matter in which serious irregularities have been committed. In order to benefit a few people, a circular has been issued by the authorities in the Finance Ministry. The hon. Members wanted the matter to be investigated as to under whose initiation was this circular issue. They have tried to point out the fact that the said circular has been isued at the instance of the office of the head of the Government. If that is so, it is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The entire episode has come before the House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Because the hon. Members of Janata Dal have tried to implicate the office of the Prime Minister with it directly. You will agree and so will the entire House irrespective of whether the members belong to the ruling party or the opposition...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has already been said.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): I would like to add to that point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rawatji, be brief; very short.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: With a view to establishing the sanctity and impartality of the Prime Ministers office, it has become absolutely essential that this matter should be thoroughly investigated. As such I would request that the Members belonging to the ruling party should also support this move. A Joint Parliamentary Party should be constituted and the matter should be handed over to it for investigation so that the entire country could know about the irregularities committed and the persons at whose instance such a thing was done.

[*English*]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: It is only related to what Mr. Harish Rawat has said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar please do not force like that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: My submission is that the issue just now raised by Shri Tarif Singh regarding the workers employed in cloth mills is not merely confined to the constitution of tribunal; it has gone upto the Supreme court. The Supreme Court issued a directive that the agreement reached between the management and the workers should be implemented immediately but the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Administration are creating hindrances so that the conditions laid down for compensation are not fulfilled and the result is that the payment of Rs. 66 crores which due to the workers has been held up for two years. As such my submission is that the Government should exert pressure in getting the payment of Rs. 66 crores released to the workers so that they may get some relief because at present elected members of Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal Corporation are not there.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to cloth mills I want to say that this matter is under the jurisdiction of the Home Minister... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you later.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I have given a notice. (*Interruptions*) Today morning I met the Hon. Speaker and I have given a notice regarding the firing incident that took place in Madras. Unfortunately, ...**...

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not form part of the record.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The problem is, there was peaceful procession in Madras taking the idol of Vinayaka to put it in the sea. In the big procession when it was going very peacefully, suddenly there was some communal trouble and there was a firing. My point is, since the BJP activities are allowed to continue, this sort of communal clashes are going on throughout the country. Sir, the BJP activities are especially creating communal tension throughout the country. It should be checked by the Government of India.The situation would have been very easily controlled provided the DMK Government had acted admirably and judiciously... (*Interruptions*) Due to this firing, five persons were killed. Therefore, what I want to say is this. (*Interruptions*) in circus, the ring master has a control over the animals whereas the Prime Minister of this country has no control over his own cabinet colleagues ... (*Interruptions*) He is unable to control any Chief Minister, leave alone the Cabinet Ministers. That is the weakness of this Government. This sort of communal clashes are going on all over the country..... (*Interruptions*) I want that serious action should be taken against them. I want to know the reaction of the home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now, a reference of incident in Madras was made in which some persons have been killed in firing. The hon. Member tried to drag the name of Bhartiya Janta Party in this incident. Everybody knows the position of Bhartiya Janta Party all over the country and also its position in Madras. A procession was being taken out there on account of Ganesh Chaturthi. This procession was attacked and shoes wee thrown on it. (*Interruptions*) After the attack, the police resorted to firing resulting in one casuality. How does the Bhartiya Janta Party come into the picture when some one dies in police firing. Bhartiya Janta Party is not a ruling party there nor it has any control over the police there. In this way the accusations of Congress men are totally baseless. Whosoever dies in the country, Hindu or Muslim. Hindu is to blamed for that. Dragging the name of Bhartiya Janata Party in each and every such indicent is proof of communal and dual policy of the Congress Party ...(*Interruptions*)...How is the Bhartiya Janata Party involved in it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): The Congress is a communal and double faced party....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Faizabad district is adjacent to my constituency, Azamgarh district. Ayodhya where there is a dispute over Ramjanam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid also falls under Faizabad district. Now it has come to a stage where the work of cutting of stones has started. In my district the R.S.S. men are spreading communalism by training the people in the use of lathi and bhala in the name of Prabhat Pheri and mass drill or exercise. They are provoking the people and as a result thereof large number of people are facing difficulty. The Prabhat Pheris and lathi training organised by the R.S.S.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Parliament should not be used for such purposes. The valuable time of the House should not be wasted in such things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the feelings being are used by R.S.S. ... (*Interruptions*) should be curbed so that religious fanatism is not created.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Vishakapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Government is a Government where Cabinet colleagues hurl allegations and accusations at each other. This time Shrimati Maneka Gandhi's letter is embarrasing the Government. In view of that, we all know

[Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju]

that not only she but her senior cabinet colleague and Secretary are all misusing the Government machinery. Secondly, * who is also a great friend of the power that be, the value-based power that be, is also misusing the aircraft. This aircraft is operating between Delhi and Lucknow and Lucknow and Delhi only to argue * case. We want a thorough enquiry into the matter as to how many times Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, how many times Mr. Nilamani Routray and how many times * has misused this aircraft.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Names of hon. Members from the other House will not form part of the record.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN : I bring to your notice a very important matter. We have been telling about the activities of LTTE for quite some time, in Tamil Nadu which has been negated both the Central and the State Governments. But there is a news item in *the Hindu* today where Mr. George Fernandes has said "ULFA has links with Tamil Groups". The hon. Minister himself has accepted that ULFA has links with LTTE. And there is a great danger of spreading the activities of these foreign militants in our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not have to quote. I just allowed you to make a statement.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: The activities have been approved by Mr George Fernandes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev has already made that statement.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: You must be careful about these Tamil militants; otherwise like Pakistan—occupied Kashmir there may be a danger of getting an LTTE occupied Tamil Nadu in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. This is the fear of Tamil Nadu people. Therefore, the Central Government must issue orders to the State Government of Tamil Nadu to check the activities of LTTE which are going on liberally and leniently because of the attitude of the State Government there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Maran is here, so I would like to bring to his notice that a 6 year old child was crushed to death by a truck of C.P.W.D. in Paharganj. After this incident I approached the hon. Minister and requested him to give assistance to the deceased's family. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not raise such matters here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Please listen to me. Sir, Who is responsible for that child's death? Does the C.P.W.D. look after its colonies in this way? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Delhi is very bad. The commissioner says that they do not have any money so they cannot undertake any development work and they cannot construct roads. The Minister is also not ready to listen to any thing. Sir, you should ask the Government to pay its attention towards Delhi and let not it go in the hands of B.J.P. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North-East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened carefully the speech of hon. Member from Azamgarh. I would like to add that whenever such riots have taken place..... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is becoming a question-answer session.

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*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDA MEHTA: Sir, I would like to say that the names of B.J.P. , Jansangh, R.S.S. and Vishwa Hindu Parishad are dragged deliberately and the speeches on communsalism are made.I want to bring to your notice that in 1977 our party was in power in four states and at that time such charges were levelled in the Parliament but the R.S.S. was never found guilty when inquiries made by the courts. It is not good to level such baseless allegation in the Parliament against any organisation (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot prolong it like that.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATIJAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: I want to say that it is not proper to involve any political party or any other organisation in Ganpati Utsav or Muharram and other festivals. (*Interruptions*)

12.49 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the Review on Padmaya Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for 1988-89 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Padmaja Naidu Himlayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1988-89.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1371/90]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Lalit Kala Akadami, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): I, on the behalf of Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, beg to lay on the table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi for the year 1988-89.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying abovementioned papers. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1372/90]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum for the year 1988-89

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): On behalf of Prof. M.G.K. Menon, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1988-89.[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1373/90]

The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' Recruitment Rules, 1989 and 1990. The Border Roads organisation (Additional Director General, Border Roads) Recruitment Rules, 1990

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under article 309 of the Constitution:—

(i) The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C; Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80 in Gazette of India dated on 10th February, 1990.

(ii) The Border Roads Organisation (Additional Director General-Border Roads) Recruitment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1990.

(iii) The General Reserve Engineer Force Group 'C' and Group 'D' Recruitment (amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 279 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Liberary, *See* No. LT-1374/90]

Annual Report of and Review on the Audited Accounts of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling for the year 1988-89 and statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1988-89.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned [Placed in Liberary, *See* No. LT-1375/90]

12.50 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

Additional Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 23rd August, 1990, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha to agree to nominate two members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Virendra Verma and Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct two members from among the members of the house to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
2. Shri Mohinder Singh Lather'

12.50-3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

81st Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Oil and Natural Gas Commission—Construction of Nr-1 and NH Well Platforms and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.51 hrs

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Fifth Report

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): I present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.51-1/4 hrs

REHABILITATION COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan I beg to move: "That leave be granted to introduce a bill to provide for the constitution of Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and the maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of the Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and the maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I introduce the bill.

12.52 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need to permit the Government of Karnataka to raise funds through bonds to finance the irrigation and power projects in the state

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Karnataka Government had taken number of irrigation and power projects to utilise the available potential to provide basic infrastructure necessary for the speedy development of the state. Besides a substantial amount has been allocated for two sectors in State plan every year. However, these allocations are extremely inadequate and much below the investment needed.

The State Government is making all efforts to ensure that both these sectors are adequately funded. Due to severe resource constraints and the need to ensure basic minimum allocations for the local services sector the State Government had earlier approached the Government of India for permission to raise money through special issue of bonds exclusively for financing irrigation project. The State Government had informed the Ministry of Finance that the policy of permitting the State Government public sector corporation to issue bonds should be considered.

The State Government had urged the Centre to permit them to raise funds from the market. I urge upon the Government to allow the Government of Karnataka to raise the capital through bond to meet the irrigation and power shortage in the State.

(ii) Need to expedite financial assistance for the development of Mahendragiri in Orissa

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahendragiri in Orissa is situated in the Easter Chats region. It is one ancient eco-system, situated on a high plateau with an elevation of 1500 metres. Its forests extend over 70,000 acres and fall within deciduous tropical-forest zone. Indeed, Mahendragiri has the potential of becoming a trourist centre, *par excellence.*

Sadly, the forests have already sustained colossal degradation, due to rampant shifting-cultivation, indiscriminate tree-felling and heartless wild-life poaching. Time has come to arouse awareness for its regeneration among people of that area. Intensive mass-education awareness programmes with a thorough study of the fauna, flora and tribes of Mahendragiri, are essential.

The above facts justify immediate attention and action from the Government side. The Orissa Environmental Society has proposed to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and also the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India on 6.4.1990, seeking financial assistance to hold a two-day workshop-cum-seminar on the Mahendragiri Forest ecology study, at Parlakhemundi town in Ganjam District dur-

ing December, 1990. However, no response has been received from either Ministry, so far.

I would urge the Central Government, to expedite the financial assistance sought by the Orissa Environmental Society towards the workshop-cum-seminar on Mahendragiri, for not only preserving its wonderful eco-system, but also developing it into an ideal tourist centre.

(iii) Need to take up the construction of Govind Vallabh Pant Environment Institute, Almora, Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an Environment Institute, a unique of its kind in the world was sanctioned for Katarmal in Almorah district, Uttar Pradesh in the year 1982-83 by the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Later, it was named as Govind Vallabh Pant Environment Institute. This Institute has already started working there. The required land for construction of a building, laboratory etc. has been made available by the State Government and the local people.

Due to certain reasons construction work of the building of the Institute has not been taken up.

I, therefore, request the Environment Minister and Government of India to arrange to take up construction work of this institute soon.

(iv) Need to convert Ahmedabad—Delhi metre gauge Railway line into broad gauge

[*English*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): There is a pressing need for converting Ahmedabad-Delhi metre gauge railway line into broad gauge, so as to cover railway stations in Pali district, namely, Falna, Rani, Jawai Bandh, Marwar Junction, etc. This scheme was approved twenty-five years ago but the same was shelved due to certain reasons.

A large number of passengers who travel from Bombay, Madras, etc. have to change to metre gauge at Ahmedabad, due to which they have to face lot of harassment and inconvenience. I urge upon the Government to immediately accept the plan of converting metre gauge into broad gauge on this route, and the Government of Rajasthan and Gujarat too should be asked to extend their cooperation in the respect.

(v) Need to increase the capacity of T.V. transmission centres at Kasargod and Kannur

SHRI M. RAMANNA (Kaargod): T.V. Transmission relay centres at Kasargod and Kannur are unable to cater to a vast majority of the population of Kasargod and Kannur district because these two relay centres are very low power transmission centres. People living between Husdurg Taluk to Taliparamba Taluk are feeling left out because they are unable to receive the programmes relayed from these centres. The Malayalam programmes televised from Trivandrum Station are also not received in these centres. There is a large number of Kannada speaking population in the Kasargod district and they are also not receiving Kannada programmes. Kasargod is a bilingual district where both Malayalam and Kannada are studied and spoken.

Therefore, I request the honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting to take immediate steps to increase the power of the transmission centres of Kasargod and Kannur or to set up a new T.V. transmitter (at the centre of Kasargod and Kannur districts) for the benefit of the people of Kasargod and Kannur Districts.

I also request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to make available Malayalam and Kannada programmes at Kasargod T.V. Relay Centre.

(vi) Need to take urgent steps to check the spread of epidemic in Marathawada district in Maharashtra

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Sir, the water supply schemes in Beed, Nanded, Latur and other districts of Marathwada (in Maharashtra) are in a very poor shape and in the recent Monsoon seasons, protracted epidemic of ineffective hepatitis (jaundice) have erupted in these districts, resulting in several deaths due to this disease caused by contaminated water. Thousands of people are still having jaundice and face the threat of being afflicted with intractable and deadly liver diseases. The Maharashtra State Government has not been able to contain the ravages of this disease and the health of people is in danger. Dangerous bacteria were found in 110 samples out of 550 samples of water tested by public health laboratory in Nanded district.

I request the Central Government to intervene and send a Central expert team to investigate into the causes of this serious epidemic and suggest ways and means of prevention and control of disease.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The house now stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF THE PREVENTION OF ILLLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1990; *CONTD*

PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT BILL) *CONTD.*

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF THE CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1990; AND—*CONTD.*

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL *CONTD*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, we will take up items 11 to 14 of the Agenda. Shri Surya Narayan Yadav was on his legs. He is not here. Shri Hamendra Singh Banera. Your name is given to me.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Do your like me to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't lime. I don't want you to speak. But you name is here.

Now, Shri Balgopal Mishra.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the subject? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you have the agenda with you, you will be discussing the Statutory Resolution and the Bill on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking that day.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you Mr. Surya Narayan Yadav?

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: I am Maheshwar Singh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Were you speaking on these subjects?

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Yes, Sir. I had just started the other day. It is on the record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My record is different from what you are saying. You can speak afterwards. Now, Shri Bal Gopal Mishra will speak.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bills brought by the Minister of Finance. Narcotic and Psychotropic drugs have become a social menace. At this juncture, when we are talking of sterilisation and when we are talking of going to the 21st century, this disease from the so-called civilised countries is invading our country at a very fast rate. This menace is not only confined to the urban area but it has gone to the remote village also and particularly this is creating a danger in the society. In the public schools and modern schools. So, by taking these things into consideration, I request the Government through the Finance Minister and through you that the measures proposed in this Bill should not be lenient because there is no legislation in this country so far, to confiscate the entire property earned through illegal means. Today, somebody makes money and somebody else is caught and he goes to jail. The property acquired by these illegal practices is left for him to enjoy when he comes out of jail. So, taking all these things into consideration, it would be better in the interest of the society and in the interest of the future generation that some legislation should be brought whereby the property acquired from these things should be confiscated totally to the States and if somebody thinks it is very strict, then there has to be some provision to give some support to the minors or at best to one of the dependents of the family. Now, we are talking of curbing the black money. By the narcotic drugs also, a huge amount of black money is generated which adversely affects the economy of this country. So, taking all these things into view, again I request the hon. Finance Minister to make these laws more stringent. Sufficient and exemplary penal measures should be put so that in future these things shall not take place. I do not agree with the Islamic laws. But if you think some portions of the Islamic laws, they are deterrent in nature. Here, the punishment is not stringent. At least, the drug traffickers should be imprisoned for life because they are killing thousands of people, they are spoiling the life of thousands of innocent people. they are spoiling the lfe of thousands of people.

Lastly, I again urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to convert this imprisonment to life imprisonment. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Maheswhar Singh, I am sorry. The record tells me that you were on your legs. Your may continue your speech now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was explained on that day that trafficking in narcotic drugs is not only confined to cities but this menace has reached our hill areas also. Himachal Pradesh has also not remained unaffected. Kulu and Manali are also parts of my constituency. With the arrival of hippies in Himachal Pradesh, honest and innocent youths of the state have gone stray. The youth of this area are imprisoned in other places in the country. They are involved in court cases at many places. I have collected the figures of last 10 years in this connection. According to these, figures, the trafficking in narcotics is in full swing in Kulu district. The population of

[Sh. Maheshwar Singh]

this district is only 2,16,000 32 Kg. Charas was seized in 1981 from there, 45 Kg. in 1982, 27 Kg. in 1983, 39 Kg. in 1984, 15 Kg. in 1985, 10 Kg. in 1987, 29 Kg. in 1988 and only 2 Kg. charas was seized in 1989-90. It does not mean that the trafficking would stop gradually there. As the police have become more gilant the traffickers have started adopting new methods and techniques in carrying on their illegal trade. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to give you an example, youth of our Kulu district was arrested in Frankfurt last year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please do not give examples. Try to be brief. There is a paucity of time.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: All right, Sir, I want to say that purpose will not be served by merely extending the period of validity of the Bill. This Bill needs to be made practical and meaningful and cooperation of all the social organisations connected with it should be sought. So far as the question of cultivation of opium is concerned, Himachal Pradesh had been a large producer of opium in the past but later on its cultivation was banned by Government. Shri Harish Rawat has started that he is in favour of putting complete ban on opium cultivation. He wants ban on cultivation of opium at least in Uttar Pradesh but I do not agree with him., Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we not only get opium from its cultivation but also get poppy seeds from it which is a staple food of the local people. Therefore, I would like to submit through you that ban on opium cultivation should be removed in Himachal Pradesh and cultivators should be allowed to carry out opium cultivation there. Shri Rawat has said that trafficking in opium is increasing, so its cultivation should be banned. But, liquor is produced from jaggery and rice in our country so whether cultivation of rice and sugarcane should also be banned. Therefore, I do not agree with him. I want that this law should be meaningful and stringent. There is also need to have the cooperation of all social orgnisations so that trafficking in narcotic drugs could be checked, in the country. With these words, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am happy that you have brought a Bill in the House to extend the period of validity of the Bill. The situation in the country is that a large number of youths have become addicted to narcotic drugs. Their parents are very much perturbed and they want them to be put behind the bars. They should remain outside the houses. They have become addicted to drug and smack and other drugs. These are freely available in every market and street of the country. There is a channel of the drug peddlers. I am very much pained to point out that our administrative machinery has field in apprehending them. Crores of rupees are involved in this business. It is also correct that every person is not engaged in it. The number of drug traffickers is very small and they have one or the other channel through which they supply drugs. If you want, you can also get it. I want hon. Minister to accompany me one day, without any police or security and if you would ask the person on a 'Pan' shop that you want smack, a child would come and give a *pudiya* in your hands and would disappear. This is the situation today. Therefore, I would like to submit through you that stringent action should be taken against the drug peddlers, their property should be confiscated and they should be barred from borrowing from financials institutions. These people take loan in the name of other business from the banks and they invest all the money in drugs trafficking. In this way, these people are spoiling the children. They supply the drugs through them. I want to draw your attention towards it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to inform the Hon. Minister that drug trafficking is being carried on openly in various places of old Delhi. The police has set up some camps for treatment of drug addicts but the drug traffickers are roaming freely in the area. Everyone knows their names and would tell you if you ask them. But why Government and the administration is not able to ap-

peared them? What is the reason? What is a reason that even today they are roaming freely and carrying on illegal trade. There is no check on them. There is a large network of such people, so purpose will not be served by apprehending two or four of them. There are certain people in the police department as well as in the administration who are patronising the illegal drug trafficking. Therefore, I want that sides taking action against the traffickers stringent action should also be taken against the administration and police officials of that area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, what is the reason that youths today are being spoiled by supplying smack and narcotic drugs. The whole generation is being spoiled. Therefore, I want to urge that more attention should be paid towards it and stringent action should be taken so that it can be checked.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the proposed amendment. As my other friends have just said, this is a very serious problem before the country. The way smuggling of narcotic drugs is increasing it is a matter of serious concern. Government have made and are making efforts to check the smuggling by enacting legislation but I do not think that it has helped in checking it.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would stress upon the Hon. Minister that there is a need to amend the law but there is also need to bring awareness is the society against this evil. We are not working as vigorously as we should to create the awareness in the society against this evil that it why we have not been able to do much in this field. Just now one of my friends said that cultivation of opium etc. should be banned. I feel that if cultivation of opium etc. is banned, it would be a wrong step. But there must be some control over it. We can earn a good amount of foreign exchange from it. Therefore, it is essential to check its smuggling. We should review the methods being adopted to check the smuggling on the border and also the postings made for the purpose. We would have to see who are posted there and for how many they are posted. We would have to review all these things. We should go into all these things and also consider the ways to seek public cooperation and their involvement. You would not feel any difficulty in obtaining the narcotic drugs. These are available everywhere, in every nook and corner of the country. We should pay attention towards it. There is a need to create awareness in the whole society. All should cooperate with Government to check it. I would like to impress upon the need of public participation in the matter of implementation of the already existing laws as also in the laws to be enacted in the future.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to the PSA and NDPC Bills presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Finance, I would like to say that at present drugs pose greater threat to humanity than atom bomb. Atom-bomb take 5-10 minutes to cause destruction but drugs are causing destruction everyday and in every house. This situation is very explosive and lawful. Statistics at the end of this decade will show that by the end of this decade about 1-1/2 crore youth will become drug addicts. We are facing such a lawful situation. We must cooperate with the Government, if it takes certain stern measures to deal with this problem. I would like to raise two-three points in regard to this Bill. The Government time and again introduces bills to renew the provision of punishment of two years. Every time, why do Government not make this measure permanent? If Government succeeds in controlling this situation, it can amend this provision accordingly. Instead of renewing this provision again and again, make it permanent one. Secondly, Delhi Airport is 'High Vulnerable Area' to Smuggling'. All the airports throughout the country should be declared as "High vulnerable area to Smuggling". Besides, an area of 100 km. inside the Indian territory on coastal border should also be declared as Area of High Vulnerable. In addition to it, I would like to submit that a person apprehended and detained under COFEPOSA manages to get himself released on stay order even before his case

[Sh. Hamendra Singh Banera]

reaches the Advisory Board. My submission to the hon. Minister of Finance is that the authority issuing the detention order should ensure that such order sustains the judicial scrutiny. The officer issuing such order should be held responsible where the case is dismissed due to minor technical mistake.

I would like to submit that "Hassish in large quantity has been seized in Bhilwara. No due reward has been given by the Finance Ministry to the person who helped in this seizure. I would like to give an example of Jamnagar. An officer remained posted there from 1987-1990. Smuggling of crores of rupees takes place in that area of Kutch, but not a single case of smuggling was detected by the Customs and Excise Department during his complete tenure. Some minor cases were detected by the Police. I would like to urge the Minister of Finance to appoint only honest officers in such sensitive areas and take action against those who are not sincere to their duty.

I would like to point out one thing relating to my constituency. Opium, is smuggled on a large scale. In several parts of that area opium is cultivated at large scale and it is a great source of income to us. In view of this, it would not be advisable to ban its cultivation there. The poor cultivators should be given due compensation and relief for the loss they suffer to their crops due to hailstorm or heavy rain. The whole matter should be investigated thoroughly and please do not form your opinion on the basis of reports submitted by the local officers, so that interests of cultivators could be safeguarded.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, I support both the amendment Bills brought by the hon. Finance Minister. Drug trafficking and smuggling are the problems being faced not only by the developed nations but also by the developing nations.

Coming to drug trafficking, it has got two angles...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not go into the theoretical aspect. Whatever you have, it is acceptable to the entire House. These Bills just relate to the extension of life of the laws. There are other important subjects on which more time can be given.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: One is, India being in the golden triangle, these smugglers as well as drug traffickers get in touch with anti-social elements and they create a real havoc specially in the border areas. Now in certain places, for example, in the North-East area, there was a news item in December 1989 that some of the para-military forces were also connected with this drug trafficking. Government should find out how this situation can be met.

Coming to smuggling, now the South-West coastal area of our country has become more concentrated in smuggling activities especially of gold and electronic items. Now the smugglers are much more better equipped than the custom agencies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Thomas, the Bill is very simple and they just want to extend it. So, let us not go into all these things.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I would like to make only one point. Sir, recently in one of the ships caught by the Customs agencies near Lakshadweep, the smugglers were having better communication systems. They have got even satellite communication system whereas our Customs people do not have any such system to face these smugglers. They have got much more better equipments. I would like to know whether the Government will look into this so that the Customs people are also better equipped.

Earlier there was a decision to give ten per cent of the total cache—the value of the smuggled item—to the Customs officials and

ten per cent to the informants. In one of the cases in the Supreme Court, the officials were deprived of this award. I would like to know whether the Government will take up this matter so that this legitimate right is given to the Customs officials.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to this Bill, I would only submit that these drugs are like poison, and are causing great damage to the whole society. Youth girls and boys are becoming addict to it and ultimately it will lead to dreadful results. However, the poor cultivators should not be made to suffer only because these drugs are causing and will cause great damage to the society. The fact is that.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This point has already been made by other Members.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am suffering on that count.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The points which have already been made, need not be repeated.

[*Translation*] 617-12

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already made a number of submissions to the hon. Minister. Today, I would like to submit it through you. What is actually happening is that I want to raise a very important matter, I have already spoken to the hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*) ... I am making new point. I am not repeating. Actually, for the last 2-3 years, these cultivators of opium...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 4-5 persons have already made the same point.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Nobody, has raised the point which I am making. I will certainly mention the name of opium because it is cultivated. What I am submitting has not been raised by anybody.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody has raise it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: That has not been made. I am unable to understand why are the objecting to it. Unfortunately the opium cultivators for the last three years, have been facing the hailstorms or heavy rains every year near the harvest time or holi festival, which caused great damage to their crops and brought down their average. They are unable to give the prescribed average when they go to the procurement centres to sell their produce. I have submitted to the hon. Minister that there is a great discontentment among the farmers as they are threatened of non-renewal of their licences for the next year on the plea that they failed to give prescribed average. If you want to put ban on cultivators, put on all of them. Ban on some of them would breed corruption. Those cultivators who grease the palm of the local officials, get good reports and also his licence is renewed but those cultivators who fail to do so do not get the licence for the next season. I had submitted to the hon. Minister earlier and again would like to submit through you that Government should see that the poor cultivators do not suffer anymore and the drug smugglers are given stringent punishment.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): The most wicked thing is religious hypocracy, which is not there is this Bill. 618-21

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in a few words, I too want to make a submission that our first priority should be to strictly enforce the laws, pertaining to Narcotic substances. Alongwith it, I would also like to request that it should be made obligatory on the part of the Advisory Board to make its recommendations within a period of six months. If this is done, I am sure that there won't be any

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

need to extend the time given to the board.

Similarly, I would like to submit that if any official is found to be involved in this, he too should be brought to book.

Secondly, jails are among the foremost hot-beds of drug trafficking and in those jails, it has been observed that criminals accused of drug pedlling are put together with common criminals. Therefore, in order to curb such nefarious activities within the precincts of prison walls, such criminals should be kept separate from the common criminals. If the prevalence of such activities in jails are found, severe punishment should be awarded to those officials who work hand in gloves with the criminals.

Thirdly, I would like to say that these drugs are valued at one crore rupees per kilogram in the international market and we claim that we destroy the narcotic substances that are seized by burning but in fact, they are not destroyed. The officials return them to the criminals and these drugs re-enter the market and thus this never-ending circulation goes on. Therefore, I would request you to give a serious thought to this issue. Apart from this, I would like to say that there is much utility of these substances in countries like United States of America and if we sell it to those countries, it would not only save us from the losses we suffer due to its destruction, but would also bring the much needed foreign exchange. Then hippies who come to the country in large numbers too are active in spreading this drug menace and it is the pilgrimage centres which are misused by these people. Therefore, alongwith Varanasi, the pilgrim centres of Pushkar, Mathura Allahabad, Gaya, Hardwar etc. too should be brought within the scope of this Bill. Hemp plants are grown in the premises of the Rest house of the Forest Department situated in the Sarisk Dam Project area of Rajasthan. The Government should initiate stringent action against those found responsible for planting and nurturing those hemp plants.

I would also like to say something with regard to the international borders. Why only fifty kilometres of inland area from the coast of India and international borders has been demarcated as 'areas highly vulnerable to smuggling' kilometres. Why is there a difference between the two? I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister that it should be extended to one hundred kilometres. I would also like to make a submission regarding smuggling activities. Consumer goods seized from the smugglers are sold by the National Consumers Co-operative Federation, but it has been observed that consumer items like watches, Television sets, Video Cassette Recorders remain at the residences of the officers for months and they maintain that they are not in possession of smuggled goods. This is a clear cut case of cheating the consumers or the common people who are interested in buying these goods. In order to ensure that the seized goods are not misused by the officials and that they are auctioned in the proper manner the list of perspective buyers should be registered at the sales centres.

Regarding gold smuggling, I endorse the Board's recommendations on levying only a minimum customs duty from the Non-Resident Indians bringing gold into the country. Bofors issue too is related to this. Although, the present Government is led by a party supported by us, I would like to submit that the Government had announced twice in two months that they would nab the accused of the Bofors case but no significant action has been taken in that regard in the past eight months. The Government has not made much headway in finding out the details about the foreign accounts and in fact this law has come to be treated as lightly as a joke. I would like the Government to give a serious thought to this issue.

Lastly, i would like to say something with regard to the smuggling of tiger skins from the country. The tiger population at the Saariska wildlife sanctuary which stood at 45 in 1988 came down to 19 during 1989. This means that the rest of the tigers have been killed and their skins have been smuggled out. I hope, that the Minister would give due consideration to these two matters

and take stringent action. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Sir, while speaking about drug trafficking, I want to bring to the kind notice of our Minister the news that we came across two days earlier about a lady who tried to take away brown sugar to some other country but was caught in Madras. You must have also read about it. It is a very serious problem about drugs in Tamil Nadu because some foreign people come and stay there. It affects our life. There are many instances of drug trafficking. I do not know what the Government is doing.

Another instance we heard was that some people brought a large number of arms. But when they reached near the sea-shore, our Customs seized the arms worth Rs. 10 crore. i do not know what action has been taken by the Government against those persons.

Sometimes many people want to give the clues about what is happening. Our Government also tells that they would give some incentive to the persons giving the information. But the Department does not fulfil the promises. There is also a danger to the life of the person who gives such clues. You also announce monetary benefit like 10 per cent and now 20 per cent. But that is also not properly distributed. I request the Minister to take note of all these things, particularly what is happening in Tamil Nadu. It affects the whole country.

Especially the younger generation is affected in that State. When people bring such drugs, the students also consume them. Their life is spoilt. Therefore, I request you to take the necessary action in this respect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and smuggling of other commodities are not only a crime against the nation, but also against the society and the harshest possible punishment should be awarded to the culprits involved in such activities but here I would also like to submit that even the stringent punishment is not going to deter these anti-social and anti-national elements from committing such heinous crimes and for this the police force is to be blamed. The effective enforcement or non-enforcement of laws depends much on the policemen. Almost all the policemen turn a blind eye to smuggling and drug trafficking and it is the innocent people, who are victimised in the process. What I want to say is that, irrespective of whether the punishment is light or harsh, the sincere implementation of the laws is possible, if the policemen take their job seriously.

Secondly, I would like to submit that in our country, smuggling is considered as a means to gain social respectability and the illicit traffic king and consumption of intoxicants and drugs have come to be considered as part and parcel of the present day socio-cultural set-up. A notorious smuggler had claimed once that there was not a single politician who does not pay his visits to the former and who does not take money from him.

I would like to say that political protection and patronage to policemen and politicians indulging in such nefarious activities are the two major reasons providing encouragement to smuggling and drug trafficking. If our intention and also that of the law enforcement staff becomes clear, then I am quite certain that drug trafficking and smuggling can be stopped. The problem is that social respectability is given to such activities. I would like the Government to give teeth to such laws and to make proper arrangements to ensure its effective implementation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the scope of these two Bills, which I have moved in the House for consideration is limited. I shall definitely consider

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

the questions concerning poppy cultivation, drug trafficking and other related issues, which were raised by the hon. Members during the course of discussion. First of all, I would like to say that, in the statutory resolution moved by Shri Jaswant Singh and supported by other hon. Members, the former had put forward a correct argument that had the Government brought forward all these questions before the House during the Budget Session, there would have been no need to promulgate these ordinances and I completely agree with them in this regard.

The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar had repeatedly stressed in th rulings given by him from time to time, that the promulgation of ordinances was against the spirit of democracy and principles of the Parliament that it should be issued only in exceptional and unavoidable cases and that all laws should be made effective by getting the Bills passed through the Parliament. He emphasised this, twice in his correspondence with the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I completely agree with his views. Here, I would like to remind the hon. Members that the special provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Prevention of illicit traffic in Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Act, 1988 and in sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Conservation of Foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities Act, 1974 were going to expire on 31st July 1990 and the new session was commence on 7th August. there was a vacuum in between and this in my opinion, would have proved as a boon to both smugglers and drug peddlars and this in turn would have caused immense harm to the country. Now you may ask as to why it was not done earlier. I would like to tell you that we would not have felt the need to promulgate these ordinances, had we taken a final decision, in the budget session itself on that provision of 44th constitution Amendment Act which specifically mentions that special circumstances under which the offenders could be put under detention for a period of more than three months, without obtaining the permission of the advisory board. Since we were unable to arrive at a final decision on it and as the special provisions of these Acts were enforceable only till 31st July, we had no option, but to issue these ordinances for a limited period, in order to fill the vacuum that with reference to this Bill, I have to say only this much that it is regarding the extent of assistance that is to be provided to the Advisory Board in order to elicit their opinion and also regarding the extent of detention in such cases. I have also moved an amendment which seeks to change the existing detention period in such cases. From the speeches made by the hon. Members, it is quite clear that all the hon. Members, irrespective of their party affiliations, support these two Bills, in order to effectively counter the threat posed by smugglers and drug peddlars. Not only this, they also gave some solid suggestions in this regard. I don't want to go into the details, but the hon. Members rightly observed that the scope of these Bill is limited. Almost all the questions raised here do not come under the purview of these two Bills. Some of our friends from Uttar Pradesh and other areas observed that a blanket ban on poppy cultivation would not be in the interest of the farmers. I too agree that opium farming as such is not a wrong thing but we have to check and put an end to its blatant misuse. To achieve this goal, it is not essential to impose a ban on its cultivation. One hon. Member rightly observed that even sugarcane is grown by the farmers, and that same sugarcane is used to produce liquor and other intoxicants. We just cannot impose a blanket ban on sugarcane cultivation as it would affect the supply of sugar to the common people. Therefore, we shall have to pay serious attention to check the misuse of opium.

I would also like to make a reference to the issue of granting licence to the farmers and also regarding the difficulties being faced by the farmers in getting their produce examined manually or through machines. In this regard, I would like to give an assurance that through necessary legislative measures, we shall endeavour to solve the difficulties being

faced by the farmers in this very session itself.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): The licence should be given to Himachal Pradesh also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right, I agree that the effect of Opium is not only in Uttar Pradesh but also in Himachal Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Why are you forgetting Madhya Pradesh?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right, almost all the states where poppy is cultivated are under the ill effects of opium. I will try to clear all the hurdles in providing the licences to all these states.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to say that let there be no competition in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are quite right. You have correctly advised that there should be not competition in this regard. I do not want to take much time. As you have also told that those bills have a limited scope, I have moved them for consideration. I hope that these bills will be adopted unanimously.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh is not here. I will now put his Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 30th July, 1990."

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I will put the consideration motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotrapic Substances Act, 1988, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2. There is an amendment suggested by Shri Piyare Lal Handoo. Are you moving?

Clause 2

Amendment of Section 10 of Act 46 of 1988

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I beg to move;

Page 1, line 10,—

for "31st day of July, 1993" *substitute* 31st day of July 1991" (2)

Sir, there are no two opinions about the present Bill. As it is, it has got to be supported. But I want to sound a word of caution and the word of caution is necessary because of what the hon. Finance Minister himself has said and that is regarding detailing the reasons why Ordinance had to be passed. One of the two Acts is dated 1974 and the other Act is dated 1988. The Act which is dated 1974 has now been in existence for the last sixteen years. We would have very much liked if in the note given along with the reasons for the Ordinance— you had given a bird's eye view of what have

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

we achieved having such draconic measure, as Section 9 of the Act, of Statute Book. While we pass these laws, we cannot lightly forget the mandate of Article 22 of the Constitution. What we are enacting today is a major exception of Article 22 of the Constitution, which is much more stronger, much more distinctive than the one we have incorporated in the National Security Act and perhaps for a good reason when it was enacted. But right now, 16 years after, when we are trying to give this power again for three more years, something more is required to be said in the reasons which is not there. On the other hand, what prompts me to introduce this amendment is one small line which is contained here, and also in the Statement of Objects of Reasons:

> "However, a comparative analysis of the figures in regard to seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances effected in the highly vulnerable areas during the last two years...

that is, since 46 of 1988,

> "...shows that the menace of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has not abated in any way in the said areas."

Therefore, the existence of this law in these particular areas which are known as vulnerable areas is such that the situation has not abated at all. I would request the Finance Minister to tell us how does he foresee that for the next three years, if the same exceptional power is given, the position will improve in any manner whatsoever by detention under Section 9 or detention under Section 10 read with Section 11 of the other Act? In respect of the other Act, which is now on the Statute Book for more than 16 years...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want that it should not be extended upto 1993. You want it to be extended up to 1991. (*Interruptions*) What is the rationale behind your amendment please tell us.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: My rationale is that the provision has been in existence for more than 16 years, the position today being, as it is described in the Reasons is, that it has not abated at all. By giving these exceptional powers while carving two exceptions for Article 22, you are making it possible for the detaining authority to seek the advice of the advisory board during a period of six months, when the Constitution allows only ten days or three weeks. You are making a distinction between a vulnerable and a non-vulnerable area, and extending the detention for more than a year there, and for two years in certain areas. Despite the existence of this power the position not having improved, it is not proper to give this power for more than a year in any case whatsoever. This is my submission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can very well see the point that is meant by the hon. Member. But I can assure him that though we are making the provision upto 1993, if on the basis of experience at a later stage we find that really some difficulties are being created, in that case, the issue can always be reviewed. But we want to take a long term perspective, and see that a deterrent effect can actually be exerted; and that is the reason why we have kept the Bill as it is; but we will take cognisance of the point that he has suggested, and at a later stage, really speaking, even if we restrict it upto 31st July 1993 we will be amenable to reason and amenable to the advice that he has given. So, let us have the Bill passed as it is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Handoo, would you like to press your amendment, or withdraw it?

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: In view of the assurance given, I withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr. Handoo the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No 2 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 3. So, I will put Clauses 2 and 3 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move;

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be corrected. Mr. Jaswant Singh is not here.

Now the question is :

"That this House dispproves of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 30th July, 1990."

The Motion was negatived

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

Amendment of Section 9 of Act 52 of 1974

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 10,—

for "31st day of July, 1993" *substitute* "31st day of July 1991." (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is your argument the same? Is it the same thing as you had spoken in the case of Resolution?

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: It is the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not want to add anything more?

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My answer will be the same as you have decided to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you pressing it?

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr. Handoo leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: Yes.

Amendment No.2 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since there is no amendment to clause 3, I shall put clauses 2 and 3 to the vote of the House together. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clause 1, enacting formula and the long title. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.03 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* BASIC EXCISE DUTY LEVIABLE ON MOTOR CARS AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Excise Tarrif Act, 1985 (Act No. 5 of 1986), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 136/90-Central Excise, GSR 721 (E), dated the 22nd August, 1990, which was laid on the Table of the House on the same day, increasing the basic excise duty leviable on motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of Heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars from 40% *ad valorem* to 50% *ad valorem* from the date of issue of the said notification."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (Act No. 5 of 1986), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 136/90-Central Excise, GSR 721 (E), dated the 22nd August, 1990, which was laid on the Table of the House which was laid on the Table of the House on the same day, increasing the basic excise duty leviable on motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of Heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars from 40% *ad valorem* to 50% and *ad valorem* from the date of issue of the said notification."

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Normally, matters relating to an increase of excise form part of the budget It should not be brought piecemeal in this manner. It clearly shows that this has been a development which is nothing but an afterthought, which came to this house in the form of a statement, which has really two parts in it The first part way dealing with government vehicles not being used on Sundays We were hoping that in the normal course government vehicles were not used on Sundays We thought that for non-official work they were not normally supposed to be used, even though this is the background We made a hue and cry about the fact that a restriction had been placed with the Government vehicles not plying on Sundays I wonder whether this applies to the Ministers because we had seen that certain Ministers especially the Prime Minister's cars had moved out on Sundays Or is it that the Prime Minister's car or the Government s car exempted due to security reasons? We would like to know where does tnat stand though it does not really form part of the Statutory Resolution, but which is really linked to the earlier statement which announced an increase in the excise duty for vehicles as a part of the move to bring in control on consumption of petroleum products especially petrol and diesel It is sincerely my view that this increase in duty on motor vehicles would not bring any control on the consumption of petrol All that it would bring in an additional revenue and make the vehicles even more dearer for people who want to buy them

There was a time when we were told that Maruti car would be a middle class or low middle class transport vehicle But, today, with all the duty and all the cost that going to it including the price of the Yen having gone up, it has become a vehicle of the upper class Only those who are rich and who can afford it can buy it This flat increase of 10 per cent, all that is going to do is to harm the lower middle-class people who have moved into slowly what is called middle-class and have started wanting to have a vehicle for the family, unable to buy it, because of the increasing costs

I would like to go on record to say that whatever may have been the intentions behind this notification, it is quite clear that costs of not only the vehicles will go up but also of the spare parts And when the cost of spare parts goes up it hurts many of us who have vehicles which have crossed the decade age quite sometime ago and we cannot effort to buy a new car today because of the increase in prices And, we are inavariably dependant on what spare parts are available So, it is not going to affect those who want to buy the vehicles only, but it is also going to affect those who have vehicles and it is not necessary to understand the objectives in reality behind this increase in duty

What is more important for us to understand is, if the objective is only to reduce the number of vehicles that will ply on the road then you are not going to achieve very much because the major buyer of vehicles invariably is either the Government on the one hand or the corporate sector on the other The private purchasing of vehicles comparatively, in percentage-wise, is very little and I do not think that it is going to affect these two major sectors which are anyway not going to be affected by this 10 per cent increase in costs But whether this will actually reduce petrol consumption and consumption of petrol products including the diesel I have sincere doubts And I think the hon Finance Minister should look into it from a different angle Increasing the cost of equipment of transport which is required, is it going to benefit the nation or is it better to find another method by which you could reduce the consumption of petrol? In fact, I welcome the one-day-a-week appeal, that some people should not drive the vehicle for one day a week That appeal would really have more enforcement

I do recollect that abroad there was a technique that toll tax was higher when one person travels in a car and was less when three or four people travel in a car There are other methods by which you can discourage the use of vehicles than increasing duty and adding to the burden on the common man It is up to the Minister, of course, ultimately, but I would like to end by saying that it it is

[Sh P R. Kumaramangalam]

unfortunate that the Government is adopting this technique

Prof Madhu Dandvate, when he was here sitting on this bench was strongly disapproving these increases

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE There is nobody there What a vaccum is created there now!

SHRI P R KUMARAMANGALAM That I agree We would welcome you back here There is no problem

But the point that is necessary and I think he should remember is he should not have values which change when he changes sides This taxation and revenue collection are matters of Budget, which should come and form part of the Budget and not be brought suddenly in September-October, or August-September, in fact, within a few months On 18th March last the hon Minister propounded his taxation policy in total in his Budget and so soon he has decided to think that he wants to increase the duty on the vehicles! What is the occasion? He knew that himself, that the petrol consumption was on the rise After all, when a country develops, he cannot help it that energy consumption will go up and petroleum products being one of the basic products, he knew that this was going to happen At the time when he brought the Budget he said that he was increasing duty on petroleum products only to reduce consumption Has the consumption actually reduced? Please do not give us the figures, that when you did it at seven O' Clock in the morning till seven O' Clock in the evening it reduced, because actually it has not reduced All that happened was instead of filling a car or a vehicle in town, you did it outside the town You had gone to the bunk which was 10 kms away from the town instead of the petrol bunk which was 8 Kms away from the town That is all you have achieved You caused more consumption of petrol

I seriously request the Minister to reconsider whether he would like this really to be passed as a Statutory Resolution

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would support this resolution but it will be better to consider its effect on the people The way the tax has been increased on two wheelers and three wheelers is bound to be a burden on the Middle class You have increased the prices of cars It appears that in your opinion only public transport type passenger motor vehicles which are under heading 87 02 are tax but three wheeler Auto Rickshaw, etc which are under heading 87 03, 87 04, 87 06 should not come under the tax It means that there is no tax on three wheelers while tax has been levied on both the two and three wheelers This would directly affect the common man and salaried class It will not have any effect on the people having black money For example, we take Maruti Car Its proposed price was Rs 42000 So that the middle class persons could have it, but it is selling at Rs 1 20 lakh today which is beyond the capacity of middle class persons

Sir, I would like to remind you one more thing TBLCO has increased the prices of chasis of Trucks by Rs 12 5 thousand and the prices of trucks even before this resolution As per Telco's annual budget, it has earned a net profit of Rs 3 crore only during 1987-88 This profit has gone upto Rs 100 crores by 31st March' 90 It appears that the Government is encouraging the industrialists to indulge in indiscriminate profiteering I would like to request the Government that it should provide some relief to middle class people instead of letting free the industrialist to indulge in profiteering It is a wrong interpretation that the increase in prices of cars and vehicles will lead to reduced consumption of petroleum Today, scooters and cars have become necessities and they are no

more luxuries. Therefore, any increase in their prices is a direct blow to the middle class and common consumer.

Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Excise Tarrif Act, 1985 (Act No. 5 of 1986), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 136/90-Central Excise, GSR 721 (E), dated the 22nd August, 1990, which was laid on the Table of the House on the same day, increasing the basic excise duty leviable on motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of Heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars from 40% *ad valorem* to 50% *ad valorem* from the date of issue of the said notification."

The motion was adopted

15.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB) 1990-91

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the state of Punjab for 1990-91 for which three hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. in case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 30."

STATEMENT

Demands for Grants—(Punjab) 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of the House

No. of Demand	*Name of Demand*	*Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 20-3-1990*		*Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House*	
1	*2*	*3*		*4*	
		Revenue	*Capital*	*Revenue*	*Capital*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Agriculture and Forests	47,00,74,000	19,07,27,000	47,00,73,000	19,07,28,000
2.	Animal Husbadary and Fisheries	17,91,10,000	1,04,50,000	17,91,11,000	1,04,50,000
3.	Co-operation	7,11,81,000	31,01,83,000	7,11,80,000	31,01,82,000
4.	Defence Services Welfare	1,50,87,000	12,00,000	1,50,88,000	12,00,000
5.	Education	2,51,27,48,000	60,20,000	2,51,27,47,000	60,20,000
6.	Elections	3,03,40,000	..	3,03,41,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 20-3-1990		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7.	Excise and Texation	6,98,18,000	..	6,98,17,000	..
8.	Finance	1,18,74,87,000	4,96,50,000	1,18,74,86,000	4,96,50,000
9.	Food and Supplies	1,95,53,000	4,96,70,80,000	1,95,54,000	..
10.	General Administration	9,29,54,000	..	9,29,54,000	..
11.	Health and Family Welfare	98,39,74,000	..	98,39,74,000	..
12.	Home Affairs and Justice	1,18,10,02,000	5,00,00,000	1,18,10,03,000	5,00,00,000
13.	Industries	8,53,94,000	11,45,50,000	8,53,93,000	11,45,50,000
14.	Information and Public Relations	2,86,48,000	..	2,86,48,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 20-3-1990		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15.	Irrigation and Power	66,59,00,000	3,05,00,36,000	66,59,01,000	3,05,00,35,000
16.	Labour and Employment	2,76,86,000	..	2,76,86,000	..
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	12,21,72,000	9,62,78,000	12,21,72,000	9,62,78,000
18.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,09,00,000	..	1,09,01,000	..
19.	Planning	1,30,68,21,000	..	1,30,68,22,000	..
20.	Programme Implementation	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..
21.	Public Works	79,15,86,000	35,06,15,000	79,15,86,000	35,06,15,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 20-3-1990		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	24,03,09,000	..	24,03,09,000	..
23.	Rural Development and Panchayats	11,37,58,000	..	11,37,57,000	..
24.	Science, Technology and Environment	65,43,000	1,39,62,000	65,43,000	1,39,63,000
25.	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	24,58,10,000	2,29,60,000	24,58,11,000	2,29,60,000
26.	State Legislature	1,21,82,000	..	1,21,83,000	..
27.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	14,54,35,000	16,88,000	14,54,34,000	16,87,000
28.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	1,40,48,000	1,31,46,000	1,40,47,000	1,31,46,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 20-3-1990		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29.	Transport	53,80,60,000	16,53,50,000	53,80,61,000	16,53,50,000
30.	Vigilance	1,06,80,000		1,06,79,000	..

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): I am glad that at last I got an opportunity to speak on the Punjab Budget in this session in spite of the fact that it is only the Demands for Grants for Punjab. But when we speak about allocation of money for Punjab, I think, it is necessary that we discuss the conditions in Punjab also. My colleague was just telling that when our respected Finance Minister was here he said something else. For the last ten years I have been here in Parliament. And in this period whenever there was a discussion on Punjab I always found him participating in it. He knows the conditions—Punjab and he knows the problem of Punjab. It is very unfortunate that in this eight months that he is in the Government, he has not done anything about Punjab. Either he has not taken any interest to do something about Punjab which is very sad and unfortunate and perhaps even more unfortunate would be if he has not been consulted or if he has not been asked about the conditions or what he could do to help solve the problems in Punjab.

Today, people write about the conditions in Punjab. But I feel that many of the hon. Members do not know the actual facts. Since this Government took over, killings have increased. There have been more bomb blasts. In every sphere the situation has deteriorated.

15.19-1/2 hrs

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Our Minister of State for Home Affairs has given us certain figures according to which from January to June more than 1000 civilians, 178 security personnel and 850 terrorists have been killed. This is only from January to June. I believe, July has even been worse and may be one of the worst months since the beginning of the new year. Therefore, I do not know whether the Finance Minister can reply to this. But I would like the Finance Minister, knowing that he is concerned about Punjab, to atleast convey our feelings to the Prime Minister because one starts wondering whether the Prime Minister really knows something. The way this Government has been treating Punjab one starts feeling that either the Government does not know the truth or the Government is not interested in knowing the truth and therefore, is doing nothing about it.

Police personnel have been killed—SSPs, DSPs, SIs. I can go on and on. I do not think I should take the time of the House on this. BSF commandants BSF personnel have been killed. Our ex-Finance Minister, Shri Balwant Singh was killed in Chandigarh. Mr. Tohra was attacked.

Mr. Talwandi was attacked. Many of Congress workers and CPI workers have been killed. Unfortunately or fortunately for the Janata Dal, they do not have a party there, and so none of their workers has been killed. Unfortunately or fortunately for the Janata Dal, they do not have a party there. So none of their workers has been killed....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: But Fortunately, or unfortunately, they do not have any worker... (*Interruptions*). No, you do not have any worker there... (*Interruptions*). Anyway, what I am trying to say is that

[*Translation*]

Janta Dal is there and fortunately none has so for been killed.

[*English*]

The conditions are such that today we do not knew which way the Government is going? What are its politices What programmes it has for Punjab. Money is being taken from the farmer, or a lawyer, or a doctor or a professional. Nobody is being spared and in some places whether they are business centres money is collected on a monthly basis. We have many bomb blasts. But, of course, never is anybody apprehended. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the Bandh we have. Every time a Band is called, the Government has proved to be totally unsuccessful in prevent-

[Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur]

ing a Bandh or even persuading people to open their shops because the Government or the local administration closes the schools and say the buses will not ply. Therefore, the people do not have the courage because the Government is not with them. The administration is not with them to open the shop or any other business organisation. I would like to tell this House that recently there was a three-day Bandh. I can understand if the Bandh is successful in Gurdaspur because of the failure of administration, the terrorists run the administration either openly or behind the scenes. But, in a place like Chandigarh which is the seat of two Governments, right under the nose of the Governor, Sectors 17 and 22, which are the main business centres, were totally closed. The Administration were absolutely unsuccessful in doing anything against the Bandh. Then, we hear that the Prime Minister will be going on a Padyatra to Punjab. I would request the Prime Minister or some of the Ministers from the Government to start from the Boat Club or from the lawns of Rajpath to see the migrants sitting there, who have been there for the last four months and the Government even has not said a word and done any thing about them. Our BJP Members have often brought up the subject about the migrants from Jammu and Kashmir and the migrants from Punjab. But, what has been done! They come in batches... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): We have raised issue of Punjab also.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: I said that for Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, they have raised this issue. Officially I do not know the what figures you have. But, I am told that 50,000 people came from Punjab to Delhi. As regards the people sitting on the laws of Rajpath, what has the Government done for them. I wrote a letter to the Home Minister on the 25th May and I got the answer only on the 17th of July. This is how seriously the Government is taking the problems of Punjab. Now, the Prime Minister says that he is going to Punjab on a padyatra to find out the problems of Punjab. During the last eight months, did the Government now know the problems of Punjab? Therefore, as I said before, start your padyatra from the Rajpath, from the lawns of the Boat club to find out what are the miseries that the migrants are going through. There were a group of migrants who had come here, appealed to the Supreme Court and got orders. The Government has not heeded to those orders and nothings has been done about them. I believe that they were supposed to be given Rs. 25,000/-as loans. But, the Reserve Bank of India has turned down that request. So, would the hon. Finance Minister kindly look into that? I would like to draw the attention of the House to the seriousness with which this Government views Punjab. I may give the example of Governors. First, Mr. Ray was sacked and Mr. Nirmal Mukherjee was appointed as Governor. Then after a few months on board the aircraft, the Prime Minister announced that the Governor is being changed. No name was announced. Later, Mr. Mukherjee resigned and went to Shimla. The few names and thrown around here. This man is going. That man is going. All the persons deny it or the Government denies it and perhaps the Government knew all along who they were sending or at least the Prime Minister knew all along who they were sending. Because one seat had to be vacated to accommodate somebody, so, Mr. Verma was shunted off to Punjab. In the beginning, of course, there were lot of statements from Mr. Verma saying he was going to do this, he was going to do that fencing on the border was going to be done on a war-footing, but I think he is quietened down now. That fervour and that enthusiasm is all gone.

When we were in the Government, the Opposition always said that the killings were being done by the Government. I would like to know from the Government, from the Party supporting the Government, who are doing the killings now. Have you reorganised all the village resistance groups? Have you strengthened them? How many people are being killed today? There is no answer. Nobody can say anything.

I would then like to move on to what initiative has this Government taken. At least when Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he made an effort, a sincere effort. An Accord was reached. Unfortunately, Santji was killed and certain aspects of the Accord were not fulfilled. But what initiative has this Government taken? Soon after becoming Prime Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh goes to Amritsar in an open jeep. Very laudable! Of course, we know that there were all securitymen in civilian clothes, running along the jeep. Even Mr. K.P. S. Gill had been running along the jeep. But he made very good news. I was also very happy. I thought may be something was going to be done about Punjab. Then after that, the Government goes to sleep for six months. Not a word is spoken about Punjab. Nothing happens. Now, of course, recently again he has gone to Punjab, and perhaps you people in the Government, or the supporters, know that there were two thousand people and just five hundred boys who were recruited, and nobody else, because when Mr. Subodh Kant Sahay, the Minister of State for Home Affairs went there, he was garlanded and two of the *Sarpanches* had been killed. So, nobody dared to even speak from the stage on which Mr. V. P. Singh was sitting. Mr. V.P. Singh wanted somebody to come from the public and speak. But they were so scared that they thought this Government cannot protect them once the Prime Minister leaves. Now he is going on a *pat-yatra*. I would like to know from the Government what are the motives. What is the idea of the *pat-yatra*? Who is he going to meet? The people of Punjab are not against you, or against the Government or against the people of this nation. They are part of this nation. Then whom is he going to talk to? What is he going to find out? What are the motives? We should like to know all this. We are very happy that he is going there. But what is he going to talk to the people? As he says, he is going to find out what the conditions are. Does he not know what the conditions of Punjab are? It is very very sad that today, eight months after this Government has taken over, the Prime Minister has to go on a pat-yatra to Punjab to find out what the conditions in Punjab are. Are there no channels through which the Prime Minister knows? Then who is he going to meet? Is the Administration going to ensure that he meets only certain people?.... (*Interruptions*) . I never disturb you when you speak. Please listen to me. When you get a chance, you can say what you want to say. We are hurt, we have the problems, so we have to say these things. Sir, I would like to know from the Government what the motives of the Prime Minister's *pad yatra* are. Is the Administration only going to meet the people who suit them or are they going to meet the general public? Then, what about the security, not only of the Prime Minister but of the people? Is all the Force of Punjab going to be removed and put on the pad yatra of the Prime Minister? We would like answers to these.

The Minister of Home Affairs had said that they have taken certain initiatives. I would like to quote from the answer that he has given. He says that a number of steps have been taken for the border management, for restructuring of the civil administration and for development programmes in the districts. Then he goes on to say that they had meetings and all that. I would like to know what are the results of these initiatives. Have the killings come down? Have the extortions come down? Have the bomb blasts come down? Nothing. On Friday evening I was in Gurdaspur and the police station in Dhariwal was attacked. Of course, Press has given a different version, but I know what happened. Thirty boys attacked the police station. For half-an-hour there was firing. The police did not come out from the police station. They fired rockets. They lobbed hand grenades. From a loudspeaker they warned the police that they had come, and asked the police to come out and face them. But nobody came. They have also told them that they will come five days later and be ready. So, if the Police can't protect themselves, how are they going to protect the people? For heaven's sake please do something for this. You are the Finance Minister. But as I said right at the beginning that you are concerned about Punjab and I would appeal to you to do something for Punjab.

[Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur]

Sir, I would also like to know from the Government whether they feel that the Akali groups have any role to play in the Punjab problem. Do you think that the Badal Group or the Mann group can help in solving the Punjab problem? If so, what are you going to do about it? If you think that you can solve the problem without them, then what steps are you taking? One day we heard that the Prime Minister has issued an invitation to Mr. Mann, then the next day it was withdrawn. Then we heard that there was an all-party meeting and we did not hear anything about it after that. Unfortunately, I do not know how you are going to persuade Mr. Mann. You have not been able to persuade him even to come here and take oath as a Member of Parliament. I do not know about the press report that Mr. V.P. Singh wants Mr. Mann, Mr. Devi Lal wants Mr. Prakash Singh Badal and Mr. Arun Nehru wants Mr. Amrinder Singh. So, we were accused that we were dividing the Akalis role. Now, I think, you are doing worse than that. You are dividing them and each one is trying to put up a person and none of those has any relevant as far as we feel. If you are feeling like that, then I do not know what are you doing about that. You are not arranging for a meeting for that. You are not taking initiative for holding an all-party meeting in Punjab, calling Sarpanches and the parties going to the States., But the Akalis have boycotted every single meeting this Government have called, whether it is being called by the Governor, whether it is being called by D.C. or whether it is called by anybody else. So, I would like to know from the Government what role do they think that the Akali Government can play. If they think that they cannot play any role, what are they doing about it and if they think that they can play a role, then what are they doing about it?

Sir, regarding the conditions in Punjab, one other thing I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. I do not know whether this Government is aware of it or not. Just like you have promised that you are goir.g to give one lakh jobs to the youth, the terrorists are also having recruitment camps. I wanted to bring a poster and place it on the table of the House. But I have not brought it. They have put up a posters in all the villages and small towns saying that they are going to recruit in the first instance 3000 boys in the scale of Rs. 1800-3600. And they are going to give one thousand rupees to any needy family in advance. They further say that if anybody is killed, the Government gives Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000, but they will give Rs. 2 lakhs. Does the Government know about this? Are the Government aware of it?

Sir, Mr. Prakash Singh Badal attended a ceremony in my district, Gurdaspur and there on the stage a young man came and announced this matter. Mr. Badal was sitting on the stage of the local administration headed by the Superintendent of Police from the headquarters who was sitting there and they heard this announcement. I would like to know from the Government what is the reaction of the Government and what is the Government doing about this.

Sir, today is the first day of this week which is supposed to be the last week of the session on 7th September the session ends. The President's rule will end on 11th of November. Between now and November, there will not be any session. What are you going to do during this period? What are you planning today? Are you planning to hold elections? Are you planning to extend the President's rule? We hear that you are going to revive that. I think this House and the country should be taken into confidence by the Government. We have not heard anything about what the policy of the Government is on this issue. If the President's rule is to be extended, then the Government should have come up with a proposal in this session itself. If it is not going to be extended, then I do not know what their intentions are. I would wish that our respected and senior Member, Shri Indrajeet Gupta and some other Members from the other parties would please come with me to Punjab so that they can hear the people there and get the first-hand information and they can know the facts themselves and then they could tell the Government whether elections could be held.

I want that the elections should be held in Punjab. I will be very glad if they could hold elections in Punjab.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Midnapore): Can they be held?

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: The Government has to answer that, not me. It is for the Government to find out and decide.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN She said she wants elections.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: I want elections. I want fair elections and free elections and if the Government can ensure that, I will welcome the elections. But we would like to know from the Government what they are doing about it. About the revival of the Assembly, I read the arguments by the legal authorities on behalf of the Government. It seems that they want revival of the Assembly. But I would like to tell the Government....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It is left to the Court.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Yes, Sir, I know that, it is left to the court. But it is the people whom you are tying to please. I know it because you don't want to extend the President's Rule, you can't hold elections. So, you are trying to kill two birds with one stone. We understand it. But I would like to tell you the difficulty. The people you are trying to project have no base. If the Lok Sabha elections are any indication, Mr. Amarendra Singh and his whole flock had lost the deposits and if those are the people whom you are going to bring as the Chief Minister and as the Council of Ministers, then I think you are cheating the Punjab, you are cheating the nation and you are cheating democracy. And I think that if you really hold democracy dearly which, I am sure, our Finance Minister does, I don't know about the rest of the Government, please look into this. This Assembly was elected almost five years ago, in September 1985, and they have a few days I should say, maybe over a month or less than a month I think that elections were held at the end of September. Is it fair to force such a Government on the people? Maybe you are thinking that this is the best way to get out. You know very well that they won't be able to succeed or control the situation and then you will have a valid reason to impose President's rule again. So, please look into this, don't let this happen, look into all aspects, don't just say that it is the court which is going to decide. I am sure you can have some say in saying democracy.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Can I ask the question that if you know the situation.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: I am only giving my views to the Government. The Government has to decide everything.

SHRI INDER JIT: We want to know the situation..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUKHBANS KAUR: Sir, the Prime Minister was asked by the press whether the Assembly elections are being held. The BJP has on various occasions, as also the Leftist Parties said that the conditions in Punjab are not congenial to holding elections. So, the Government, I think, already knows, but they want the decision to be the responsibility of every one. They are not facing the problem and they are not making up their mind about what they really want to do because so far, as I said before, it seems they go into a dream and hope that, you know, Punjab is a nightmare, when they wake up, everything will be all right. It is not going to be and I can tell you that, as what I said before, the conditions are far worse than they were, the way I am putting it. You have to go there, see and hear to believe what the conditions are. There was also a news report that some parties had a meeting with the Prime Minister. The Congress was not invited. We would like the Government to share with us what decisions or things dis-

[Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur]

cussed during that meeting with some parties

Sir, I would like now to come to some of the economic problems of the State First of all, we hear the Government always saying they want to help Punjab, they want to aid Punjab They know that industry has suffered and only day before yesterday the Punjab Government has raised the Octroi by a flat rate of one per cent They raised it four times I think it is very very unfair On the one hand, you should give credit to the people who are living in Punjab under those circumstances and running some sort of industries and on the other hand you are not encouraging them, but you are discouraging them The octroi used to be on the weight previously, but now you have made it on the cost Yesterday, some people from Batala which has a large number of industrial units met me and asked me to plead with the Finance Minister that this octroi which you have raised should not be done Secondly, we have no big industry and we have only small units We have, time and again, stressed the need that we should have more agro-based industries We have, at the moment, 13 sugar mills and four more are coming up Since the sugarcane is yielding good profit, it is essential that the cultivators of sugarcane crop need at least six more sugar mills and one specially in the Gurdaspur district Then, We have about five lakh spinning spindles which have a capacity of five to six lakh bales, but we need 50 lakh spindles because of the cotton that is available there After the 1987 floods, the roads are in a very poor shape, particularly in the border districts In the Gurdaspur district, we fall between two rivers Ravi and Beas and the whole of the district is badly affected by the floods So, special funds should be given for the development of roads and for flood protection works along the side of Ravi The Ministry of Water Resources always gave assistance for the flood protection works, but this time no work has been done because they say that there is no money Then the construction work of the Ranjit Sagar dam is going at a very slow pace Fortunately, the Minister in-charge is also here I would appeal to him that a lot of damage has been done during the floods to the tunnels of the Ranjit Sagar dam and, therefore, money should be given not in little piece-meal because that will have no effect on the total construction and this would be further delayed if we do not get proper funds

Sir, due to the Iraq-Kuwait problem, a lot of loss is going to be suffered by the industries in Ludhiana which are producing spare parts, bicycles etc I believe that about Rs 12 lakhs loss in being suffered by them So, I appeal to the Government to give special relief to these industrial units in Ludhiana During the Congress Government, they had set up industrial growth centres and one such industrial growth centre was sanc tioned for Pathankot I would like to know as to when the work is going to be started and what is being done about it We have been talking about providing drinking water to all the villages The Dhar block which is a semi hilly area in Gurdaspur district has acute drinking water shortage So, I would request that special allocation of funds should be made for providing drinking water to that area The same is with all the small cities where there not enough money for the devel opment of roads and lighting These are small things, but ultimately these things go to help the people of Punjab and Guardaspur in particular Lastly, I would again appeal to the Finance Minister to please convey the anxiety and the difficulties being suffered by the people and not to take the problems lightly So far, the Government has been totally ignorant They have not taken notice of what is happening in Punjab and they have done nothing Now, the people are talking about Jammu and Kashmir that things are going out of hands I do not want to go the extent of saying that things are already out of hands, but they are moving on that road very very fast So, it is time that the Government and the supporting parties do something about it

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almorah) I beg to move

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced to re.I."

[Failure to boost morale of the police force in Punjab.] (4)

"That the demand under the head home affairs and justice be reduced to re.I."

[Failure to protect general public from the terrorists in Punjab.] (5)

"That the demand under the head home affairs and justice be reduced to re.I."

[Failure to normalise conditions in Punjab.] (6)

"That the demand under the head home affairs and justice be reduced to re.I."

[Failure of the police to check cases of extortion by the terrorists in Punjab.] (7)

"That the demand under the Head Industries be reduced to re.I"

[Failure to check closure of cottage and small scale industries in Punjab.] (8)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head home affairs and justice be reduced to re.I."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for security.] (9)

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced to re.I."

[Failure to set up new industries for providing job opportunities to the trained unemployed youth.] (10)

[*Translation*]

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on Punjab problem. All the problems whether they are in Punjab or in Kashmir are created problems. The Punjab problem is also a created problem. In 1977, after the election, the Janata Party came into power and the leaders of the then opposition party created this problem. I hold that those very anti-social elements who were once incited by these leaders, have now gone out of control. Whenever they came to Delhi, they were given special treatment by those leaders. Sometimes, they were specially invited to Delhi. Afterwards, the situation changed so much that these very people began to demand Khalistan. The Government was a mute-spectator of all this. Then the situation went well out of control resulting in 'Operation Blue Star' which hurt the feelings of that particular community causing tense relations. They have taken an unfortunate decision to disintegrate. The Country and due to this decision, they have started indiscriminate killing. The buses were stopped and the innocent people were dragged down and shot dead. This fire is still burning there. The Pakistan also has tried to intrude in India under their cover. I am of the opinion that irrespective of the party affiliations here in the House, there should be no any difference as far as the integrity of the country is concerned. It would be the great misfortune for the people of the country to have another division. Despite our mutual differences we are not at daggers drawn and we should not have any difference on the issue concerned with the national unity and integrity.

I have noticed that somethimes, the House gets divided on the issue of Kashmir and some of us support the terrorists activities in Kashmir while the other counter them. I think that we all the 547 members of the House should take an oath in the House that we all are dedicated to the nation and will not allow the country to be disintegrated till we are alive. We should adopt this resolution. It is a necessary step in right direction because

[Dr. S.P. Yadav]

sometimes we are in power and sometimes you are. Their feelings were hurt and they turned rebels. I would like to ask as to how many persons were killed after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. But after the assasination of Smt. Gandhi, many Sikhs were brutally killed and tortured in Delhi. Later this, fire of hatred engulfed the entire nation. Who was responsible for that? The people who are sitting in opposition are responsible for that. Friends, the situation which we are witnessing in the country is the result of such wrong steps as were taken by them from time to time. The Janata Dal Government has taken a decision to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission. Consequent upon the decision the young boys and girls have come forward to stage their protests through self immolations etc. and much publicity is being given to it and when the police takes steps to control the agitation, the people criticise the police.

But who was responsible to bring those youth to the forefront? Certain vested interests instigated them to do this. This has been continuing in Punjab with the people belonging to some castes the names thereof I would not like to mention as those who are guilty know whom I am referring to. Therefore, I would only like to point out that all the Members of the House should unanimously try to find out a solution to the Punjab tangle and this will have to be done one day. You will have to suppress all such voices and activities if you want to save the country from disintegration. I say whether it is the Kashmir problem, the Punjab problem or that matter problem of any other state, our country has become so powerful in the world that we do not lag behind any other nation in terms of economic power, social power, ethical or moral power or the power of education. We are in no way less than any other nation. We are a resource-rich nation but we are not able to exploit those resources for constructive purposes yet, we are trying to do so by and by. Our power and our strength have come to the fore in the world. No country in the world can browbeat us or dare launch an offensive against India. India is not so weak and we all should unitedly pray and wish that our strength should ever increase more and more and no power in the world should dare look at us with an averse eye. This should be our objective.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would only like to State that all the problems facing the country are the creation of some people of the opposition with an intention to crate law and order problems so that such actions and measures are taken. I would only like to offer certain suggestions with regard to Punjab problem. As such, the situation is normal there, yet, it has to be made more normal and favourable and for this all out efforts have to be made and thereafter political activities should be initiated in Punjab and elections should be held there so that could get a popular Government to manage their affairs. The second thing is that in Punjab, there is infiltration of subversives from Pakistan, they are sent after they are trained in Pakistan and they resort to killings. It becomes necessary to seal the Punjab border in order to contain their activities. It is very important to seal the Punjab border so that the people from the other side of the border cannot infiltrate and attempt subversion in our land. Besides this, once a proposal to create a security air-strip in Punjab was mooted. We should take all the precautionary steps in view of the grave situation that presents itself before us. The Government should take strong and stringent measures and there should be no lapse on our part for which we shall have to repent in future.

I would only like to submit that whether it be the problem of Punjab or that of Kashmir, the Government should take strong measures to solve both. I support the demands for grants in respect of Punjab.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the demands for grants in respect of Punjab is taking place. I would not have liked to go into this controversy but before I rose to speak, an hon. Member of the Janta Dal

made certain remarks which gave an impression that the Punjab problem had perhaps been created by the Congress Party. I would very precisely like to state that it was the Akali Dal which launched a crusade in 1982 in the name of Sikh religion. At that time it was the problem of Punjabis the people who speak Punjabi, no matter whether they are Hindu or Sikh, all identify themselves as Punjabis but the situation made an ugly turn when they launched a crusade in 1982 in the name of religion, it was started by Sant Longowal and in 1982 the situation deteriorated. The way they recruited the ex-servicemen, laid an entrenchment around Harminder Sahib and the conditions under which the operation Blue Star had to be undertaken and then the excessive of rate of causality when the army entered into the complex speak volumes of the situation. I do not say that all that happened was good but who is responsible for that. How many people were killed there? Then we feel really pained for the turn the situation took in 1984 subsequently. The Congress party set up special courts, the culprits were awarded punishments and that process in still continuing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what were the issues of dispute? They include that Chandigarh be given to Punjab, then there was the issue of Satluj-Yamuna link canal, the issue of Bhakhra management and they were not the issues concerning the Akalis or Sikhs alone. They all were basically the issues of Punjabis as a whole and the subsequent issues were raised by the Akali Dal and due to its infighting. The Congress tried to resolve it. When hon. Rajiv ji came to power, he made the historic Rajiv-Longowal accord. Who is responsible to sabotage that accord? The leaders of the Akali Dal, Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Gurucharan Singh Tohra were colleagues of Longowal at that time. Shri Balwant Singh who was killed and Shri Barnala who is presently the Governor of Tamil Nadu supported and accompanied him but the question was as to who should become the Chief Minister. Shri Badal wanted to become the C. M. when these Janta Dal people who hold the reins of power now and have formed the National Front Government were in the opposition, they claimed to unite and bring to a single platform all the big factions of Akali Dal. What have they united? What is their policy? Their policy is that the day on which hon. V.P. Singh became the Prime Minister, they raised more slogans in favour of Khalistan there. Shri Ray who was the Governor asked for instruction so as to get those people arrested he was able to contact the Prime Minister on telephone who said that the former will soon be informed because there was no cabinet, the message came. He did not say anything and instead made a programme of visiting Punjab without consulting him. Shri Ray submitted his resignation on this. Now that you talk about his tour in an open jeep. There were 25000 security personnel in plain clothes. This was stated by Shri Ray himself that as many as 25000 security personnel were deputed in plain clothes. How many kilometer did they go, how far did they walk on foot and what was the result? Then it was set afloat that Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann would be the Chief Minister and the police administration was softened its action against the terrorists and it is the same Simranjeet Singh Mann who who says that the militants are the Freedom Fighters and that they will boycott the elections. He is raising the issue of self-determination under the auspices of the UNO. The Government is weak, it does not take any action. They talk of secession, they talk of Khalistan and the UNO but this Government does not condemn even a single word of theirs nor does it take any action. Then they talked of bringing them to the mainstream and when they saw that they are not coming they have now started negotiating with captain Arminder Singh and enticed to make him the Chief Minister and it is said that a compromise has been reached on three issues-that Chandigarh will be given to Punjab, the Satluj-Yamuna link canal issue etc. Now that there is Shri Bhajan Lal from Haryana. what does he think that he will bring the work to a halt, so, it came to be known that Shri Mann, in an interview, had himself admitted that it makes no difference whether it is he or the Raja who becomes the Chief Minister. Both of them are relatives, brothers-in-law, but they are being formal,

[Sh. Dharm Pal Sharma]

so, let it be Shri Mann. For this they are thinking to revive the Assembly whose term is to expire in one month. The Government wishes that the same Government should continue there after the revival of the Assembly and then elections should be conducted, then after a year or two there should be the President's Rule. This is the way it wants to save its skin. I would like to say that the persons whom. You deputed there in the capacity of a Governor, Shri Verma ji, tendered an apology and I object to it. I do not know whether he tendered an apology on behalf of the National Front Government or on his personal behalf but he is an institution, he is a Government and he said that he apologies for whatever happened in Punjab. I object to what he said, Sir. The question is as to why did the situation take such a turn? I was only saying that who created such conditions? They were created by the crusade for religion, by the Akali Dal. There was entrenchment and the Panthak Committee made a declaration. The way wireless messages were given and taken from Pakistan the announcement of the creation of Khalistan was made and under those conditions entry was made into the complex, still, I would like to say that the situation turned normal there after the operation Black Thunder was carried out, bomb-blasting events came to a halt except in one or two districts the killing incidents were minimised to a great extent, the shopkeepers started the resale of Cigarettes and Bidees and their shops were set ablaze if they did so earlier, mutton and wine were put to sale, killing and arson incidents got minimised but since the present Government has assumed office, they are left without any policy. We see that 15.20 people are killed every day, the acts of extortion have increased, migration too is on an increase, the affluent Sikhs too are leaving their villages in order to flee towards the cities. Such conditions have arisen there now. (*Interruptions*)

See the height of it that the Prime Minister of the country leaving aside all the problems facing the country is going to undertake one week's journey on foot in Punjab. Is there no other issue left here that demands the attention of the Prime Minister? There are so many problems. What is happening in Tamil Nadu? What is happening in Assam? What activities is ULFA undertaking? How is the situation in Kashmir? But there is no other priority for the Prime Minister than to undertake one week's tour of Punjab and perceive and analyse the Punjab Problem.

16.00 hrs.

The situation in Kashmir is known to all. The Home Minister also visited there to take stock of the situation. In my constituency he told that the protection would be provided but blood shed is still going on. Even yesterday, three I.A.F. personnel and three police personnel were killed there. Shri Gujralji has been constantly saying that the election will be held in Punjab but some other Ministers have been saying that it will not be held. There is no policy about Kashmir who is putting obstacle? Shri Devilal ji, who was the Deputy Prime Minister has said that water would not be released. The Longowal Accord should be implemented. No decision in regard to termination has so far been taken. The people of Punjab and Haryana will cooperate, you if you implement the Accord in real sense. I objected to tendering apology by the Governor. Will the President's rule be extended or will Shri S. S. Mann be given Power? Shri S. S. Mann has said that no action is being taken by the Government even after it became a national problem. The hon. Minister for Home Affairs have assured us to deploy at least five batallions of B.S.F. against our demand of 15 battalions. But we knew that he would not fulfil that assurance. Pakistan considers us weak. That is why Pakistan is imparting training to the terrorists of disrupt the unity of our country. She intends to annexe Kashmir. The hon. Foreign Minister was also saying that the Secretary level talks were being held. It is a fact that the present Government is a weak Government. Therefore, they should take all of us into confidence. But you do not want to consult the opposition nor do you take any co-opera-

tion from them about Kashmir. I do not want to comment on the Janata Dal. The Prime Minister invites our friends for a talk. But I want to say that he is non-serious about the issues like Kashmir, Punjab, Assan and Tamilnadu. It is not known as to which way he intends to divert these issues. At the same time he raised the issue of Mandal Commission also so as to divert the attention from these issues. It is not known as to which direction he is driving this country and what would be its fate in future? The coming generation will never pardon you. I want to say that let Punjab be developed and let the landless persons and labourers get employment. You should pay your attention towards generating employment. Please make an effort to secure their lives. You should check infiltration accross the borders. With these words I conclude.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Seoni): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to speak on the budget of Punjab to express the viewpoints of the Bhartiya Janata Party. I have got an opportunity of visiting Punjab as a member of the Parliamentary delegation of the Bhartiya Janata Party and I have read and listened to the discussion on the budget of Punjab that was held in this House on the 20th March. The Members belonging to different parties have expressed their views on Punjab. I have listened to both the hon. Members of the Congress and the hon. Members of the ruling Janata Dal. It is my humble request as an M.P. that we should restrain ourselves while leveling allegations and counter-allegations on each other in this House. Punjab problem is a social, political and emotional problem, so while dealing with it all aspects related to it should be taken into account. We cannot evolve a consensus if we try to solve it in part and the opinion so formed will not do any good to the country. We had submitted a report to the Prime Minister through our President after our visit there on 20th May. In that report, it was clearly mentioned that the Hon. Prime Minister's travelling in an open jeep at his first visit to Amritsar immediately after his assuming office of the Prime Minister proved effective to some extent but at his second visit there, the whole of Amritsar was converted into police camps and no one had come to listen to him. One should understand as to why such situation developed there. The Government says that it has made an effort to heal the wounds there. It has been said that they have gone to the people so as to bring them and the terrorists into the nation's main stream but terrorists did not respond to this gesture and murders and killings are still taking place daily. What do we want to talk on, as far as the budget is concerned? Would we talk about the education existing there? The teachers are not ready to go to the schools in Gurudaspur, Firozpur and Amritsar because they will be short dead there if they teach Hindi. This is the situation prevailing in Punjab. What education do you want to talk about and which schools do you want to run there, none of the students is ready to go? I want to ask from those who have come here from Punjab as to what efforts have they made to improve the condition of Punjab except indulging in levelling allegations and counter allegations against one another? As for example, take the education. What conditions did you create in order to spade the education? If you discuss about the industry, I would like to say that at Batala the men of Rice Mills Association met me and they told that they had given a memorandum to the Finance Minister to share pity for the industrialists there. Today, they are compared to the industrialists of Pakistan. The condition of the Rice Mills is very bad. So is the condition of the industries in Batala. The industries located in the outskirt of Batala have been closed because the owners and their children are kidnapped and thereafter the ransoms are demanded from their families. It is a well known fact that a number of banks have been looted there. Will all these not affect your budget? What budget do you want to discuss, what is the justification of this budget and for which purpose do you want to spend money? It has no significance whether it is presented in the Legislative Assembly of Punjab or in the Parliament of India? Does this budget make mention of providing security and employment to the people?

[Sh. Prahlad Singh Patel]

It was also mentioned here that there is a need for labourers over there and people are coming from Bihar and U.P. to work there. But these people were being killed. It must be kept in mind that the common man in Punjab is courageous. Despite all sorts of problems the farmers of the state have always made progress. According to official figures, Punjab's performance on the agricultural front has always shown an upturned. Industries, and banks have suffered. So are prosperous farmers, no matter whether they are sikh or non-sikh, who have also been adversely affected. People who used to ply auto-rickshaws in Amritsar are now running financing agencies playing in crores of rupees. What will be the objective of your budget? How will the budget be financed if all they banks are looted? How will the situation develop in Punjab? If we pass the Punjab budget within these constraints, to what extent' would success be achieved? If the Parliament fails to pay attention to the crux of the problem then it will betray the trust vested in it by the nation. I went to Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Batala, Jandiala, Jalandhar and Ludhiana and met the various cross section of the people there. I am surprised that even my Communist colleagues called on me . Members of the Akali Dal also called on me. What is the stand of leaders of national parties regarding Punjab? Everyone wants that there should be peace in Punjab before elections are held there. This Budget is under consideration because we want to increase the pace of development in Punjab. May I know what is the use of this Budget if it does not fulfil the aim that it is made for? When we speak of protection of democracy we must always keep the interests of people at heart. I would like to ask all Parties who are demanding elections in Punjab, whether they give first priority to a peaceful atmosphere in the State on holding of elections over there. We respect democracy and an election won at gun point is against democratic principles. We want to re-establish democracy in the state. The political parties which speak of stability in the state should have a common viewpoint. No political party has considered adopting a joint action plan with other political parties to solve the crisis in Punjab. There has never been a proposal in Parliament that representatives of all political parties should tour Punjab and submit a report based on their observations. It would be understandable if the budget is passed after taking such report into consideration. They want to know the basis on which the Punjab problem will be solved. On behalf of the B.J.P. I dared to visit Punjab and have come up with the suggestion of creating a security belt along the border in the state. We want a permanent solution to the Punjab problem. It is not enough to deploy paramilitary forces to check the influx of Pakistani nationals in the state. I met senior officials of the B.S.F, the C.R.P.F. and the Punjab police and they contend that para-military forces cannot deliver good in the Mand area as it can be done by the army. The para-military forces have been given SLRs but the terrorists have got AK-74 Rifles, So the creation of a security belt is extremely important. A colleague belonging to a national party said that this point has to be considered. If there had been a healthy discussion on the pros and cons of a security belt in Punjab, we could have resolved the crisis by now. We are also of the view that all the three districts should be handed over to the Army. People say that they are not afraid of taking up this issue. Unfortunately many of the Members sitting here pretend that they do not recognize terrorists. Over there terrorists are nonpersonalities. I know that terrorists and those who act as middlemen between terrorists and victims, are familiar faces. When some of them are caught, many leaders start talking of elections and para-military forces. The apprehended terrorists are then ready to undergo a Jail sentence for a couple of months. When elections are held, supporters of terrorists would come into power. They mention the statement made by Simranjeet Singh Mann which says that an official from a family of terrorists would be treated like a martys and anyone who creates trouble would be hanged to death. How will this affect the morale of police and paramilitary forces. In these circumstances, what will happen to our society, what will become of Punjab?

The local people have repeatedly asked for deployment of the army without any prior announcement so as to find a permanent solution to the Punjab problem. The army can control members of the public who are openly colluding with the terrorists. The local public is prepared to enter into a confrontation with terrorists. To what extent can they be provided with weapons? We are not talking of anti-terrorist groups because in other countries terrorists are well-trained. Jawans of the B.S.F. and the C.R.P.F. are engaged in night-long battles with terrorists. There are no communication facilities over there to inform B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. Jawans regarding terrorist hide-outs. Although we are not speaking of anti-terrorist groups, families which have lost one or two members certainly have a nationalist commitment and there can be no reason to distrust them. They could be given weapons for self-defence. The people of Punjab are not afraid of death. It is sad to see the industrialist of Batala whose three brothers were killed. At the time of partition, this industrialist had to flee Pakistan and came to Batala at the age of 14-15. Now once again he has to leave Punjab and migrate elsewhere. Tents should be provided for refugees from Punjab coming to Delhi. They know that they would have to leave Punjab once elections are held there. Today they are asking if they will be forced to migrate to other places through out their lives. The courageous people of Punjab want to live. If they get so demoralised how can we save Punjab. We must find a permanent solution to the Punjab problem. Today while we are discussing the Punjab budget we shall also touch upon issues like industrial development, unemployment and security in Punjab. Ways to find new sources of energy will also be discussed. Nobody will disagree on these issues as they are of crucial importance. Alongwith this we would like the Budget to be implemented properly. I suggest that the country's border with Pakistan be sealed. Unless we take this step we will not be able to control the situation in Punjab. If anyone differs on this issue they should come farward and express their views. There will be a difference in budget expenditure incurred in respect of terrorist affected districts and the rest of the districts. So it is necessary to hand over the entire area to the army and make more assistance available if the need arises. Only then can we get a permanent solution to the Punjab problem Otherwise every six months President's Rule will be extended in Punjab and the Punjab budget will be passed here in Parliament. And this would be in total contravention of democratic principles. Our first move should be to restore normalcy in Punjab. As a member of the B.J.P. I am proud to say that the B.J.P.'s stand on the Punjab issue has always been the same. Our policy has been nationalistic. Whether we are in power or not and despite our being a supporting Party, our stand regarding Punjab has never changed. This is in response to an allegation levelled by an hon. lady Member while attending the all-party meeting over there we had asked the Governor when we met him in Ludhiana as to why he had not gone to the spot where 14 persons were shot dead after their hands were bound. In the past it has been a practice among Governors to go to the scene of such incidents. The Governor replied that on the particular day there were three incidents in Punjab. In the first, 14 persons were killed, in the second 9 persons were killed and in the third there were 4 casualties.

The Governor went to the scene of the incident in which 14 persons were killed. If a greater number of people are killed at an incident then that incident is considered more serious I consider this an unfortunate problem. In a village near Kadian, five young Hindus were burnt alive. The families of these young men had 50 members but the terrorist handpicked 5 youngsters in the 19-20 age group, bound them to a tree trunk and burnt them alive. No terrorist left the spot till the boys were fully burnt. All the members of the family were forced to witness their young sons in flames and other villagers were prohibited to even express their sympathy for them. The barbaric murder of five persons is a very serious and heinous act. Rape of women can be a case to satisfy one's lust but making of video films of such incidents and to sent them to her brother and father is

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a shameful and heinous crime. An incident cannot become small or big simply with the number of deaths in the incident. There are reactions and counter reactions of feelings. The barbaric method used to commit such acts is a more serious issue. A solution must be find to resolve Punjab problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel if all parties take collective steps to find permanent solution to Punjab problem, it will be much better. As a measure of collective steps we should go to Punjab and we should not cast aspersions on one another in the House. Some mistakes have been committed. The previous Government committed some mistakes and still we are trying to rectify those mistakes. The Bhartiya Janata Party has all along been maintaining this attitude to this problem. I know that the attitude of the Bhartiya Janata Party is the best in the interest of the country. But the communists have also made sacrifices in the interest of the country. I would like to say that they should also be taken into confidence while taking any decision. With these words, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of Punjab. People of that side might be surprised as to how and why Bhajan Lal is supporting the demands presented by them. The situation in Punjab is so grim that it needs more money. Punjab should be given sufficient funds for its development, for providing employment to youth and for other works. I feel that even double of this amount may not be sufficient to meet its requirements Punjab and Haryana are the states which meet the demands of foodgrains of the entire country. In view of the worsening conditions the problem of law and order and other problems in Punjab, more amount should be given to it. Therefore, I supported the Demands for Grants.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now an hon. Member expressed his views about Punjab and I would also like to express my views in this regard. The hon. friends of that side always say that the Congress party is responsible for creating such condition in Punjab. I do not know for how long they will go on saying that the Congress is responsible for it? 9 months have already been elapsed since this Government came to power. The people voted them to power so that they can give a better Government in comparison to the Congress Party.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): They are responsible for deteriorating the situation over the last nine years.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Please listen to me. what are the causes of deterioration of situation? You all know that two demands of far reaching significance were made in Punjab. Firstly, Anandpur Saheb Resolution was adopted by some people in 1977, in which demand of an independent state was made. There is no need to mention the name of the supporters of that demand. The country knows which party supported Assamese.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shri Rajiv Gandhi supported them.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Now you have mentioned the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. So I want to tell you that some political leaders had visited Punjab for election campaign. In their speeches they supported the election manifesto of Akalis who demanded an independent state. One of the leaders was Ch. Charan Singh, who is not more with us so it is not proper to mention his name but he supported the demand of Akalis.....(*Interruptions*) you forgot what was said in 977, please try to remember it. I am saying all these things on the basis of records, all countrymen know it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You should not make wrong statement please tell the truth only. He did not support the demand of formation of an independent state. It is a seat of truth, so please speak truth only.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You know that at

that time the B.J.P. was not formed and the Jansangh Party was there. The Jansangh Party was a partner of the coalition Government formed by the Akalis. Had you not formed coalition Government with Shri Badal and supported them?..... (*Interruptions*).... It is a fact, why are you trying to discuss the fact? You had supported the Anandpur Saheb Resolution and participated in the Badal Government.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: The Anandpur Saheb Resolution was not adopted at that time. It was adoopted when shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is the result of that policy that religion is being misused for politics. Who have misused the Religion? Are gurudwaras, temples and mosques monopoly of one party? Nobody has monopoly over these places.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why did you not stop them?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We had tried to stop them but it was stated that it would be an injustice to Akalis.....(*Interruptions*)....the situation in Punjab alarmingly deteriorated and some people said here that the Harmandir Saheb was attacked with bombs. Nobody bothers to know the condition under which these steps were taken. I have to say regretfully all these things. I have great reverence in my heart for Harmandir Saheb, my head bows in faith. Whenever I went Amritsar I invariably visited Harmandir Saheb to pay my respect. I have visited there are least ten times. Who is responsible for committing sacrilage of Harmandir Saheb? The way criminals took shelter and women were dishonoured desecrated Harmindar Saheb. Not only this but they did not spare even D.I.G. Shri Atwal, who had prasad of Gurusaheb in his hands and hardly crossed the door steps of the temple was shot dead. It can be checked from record as to how many persons were killed in Harmandir Saheb. People know all these facts. How fortification was made there? Was fortification done in a day? When the police failed to check that fortification the army was forced to enter into the Harmandir Saheb to flush out extremists. About 300 officers and army jawans were killed in that operation. Even in a big battle so many jawans are not killed at one front as were killed there by the extremists. They had sophisticated weapons therefore, army had to face several problems. Lakhs of rupees are spent for imparting training to one jawan. More than 300 army jawans were killed there. Then only extremists could be flushed out. Several extremists were nabbed from gurudwaras. We were forced to take such extreme steps. Today it is stated that Harmandir Saheb was attacked. We were also not interested in taking such steps but we were forced to do so. Non of the Akali leaders ever said that the extremists or criminals took shelter in the Harmandir Saheb. I do not want to mention anybody's name because it will create problems. The leaders who went there said that there was nothing unusual in Harmandir Saheb and there was complete peace there. Gentlemen, don't you know how arm and ammunating were recovered from there and what type of situation developed there. One day Shri Kirpal Singh was blaming us for that situation and was saying that it was due to excesses committed on Sikhs by us. I would like to tell him that I have high regards for Sikhs and Sikhs of Punjab are very brave. All sikhs are not extremists but we are against extremists. At that time Bhinderawala said that he would not allow the Asian Games to be held at any cost, you can know this fact by going through newspapers of that time. It was a question of the dignity of the country. More than 50 countries were participating in those games. When he gave such challenge that he would not allow the Asian Games to be held then I was had to tell Mr. Bhinderawala that he would not be allowed to cross Haryana to do this.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): You alone are responsible for it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Kindly listen to me first. It is not evident as to who is responsible for it. You ask me...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Chairman, this sort of interruption should not be allowed to continue, Otherwise, we will not allow them to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is certainly a serious matter. We have not opposed anybody. The fact should come out. When they speak, you thump...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point of order is that such an important issue is being discussed and not a single Cabinet Minister is present in the House.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Shri Bhagey Gobardhan is present.

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: He is Minister of State. No Cabinet Minister is present here.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is here. He will take care of it. Already one Minister is here and he is taking down the notes. Therefore, there is no point of order in this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I would request him not to interrupt. We do not intend to disgrace anybody. Somebody might have made objectionable remarks. All the officials do not behave in the same manner.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you are saying that this is a very serious matter then you have to be serious in listening also when Members are speaking. If you go on commenting like this, then how can he speak. Therefore, I would request you to try to cooperate with the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was relating the circumstances under which the Government was forced to take action in Golden Temple. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the great leader of this country was assassinated. The entire nation was grieved, all the leaders were grieved. You are very well aware of the circumstances in which she was assassinated. At that time many of his well wishers had advised her...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Who was benefited in the process?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You were benefited because you became the Member of Parliament, otherwise you could not have been elected even the member of a Panchayat. Kindly sit down and listen....(*Interruptions*)..... It is no way to stand up and interrupt. Shrimati Bimal Khalsa was speaking here. I have a great regard for her. She levelled certain allegations. I had regretted that the saviours became the killers. The wife of Beant Singh the assassinator of Shrimati Gandhi was speaking here you know it. Perhaps all the Members may not be aware of this fact. That is why I had regretted and said that what would happen to a nation where the saviours became the killers. When she spoke, you applauded. You must do some thinking. It is not a matter of the assassination of Shrimati Gandhi alone. Can there be anything more disgraceful to the country that the fact that the protectors turned killers? After that, a Member whose name I do not know alleged that atrocities were committed on the sikh community and they were burnt alive. Members should take into consideration the circumstaces in which riots started, Shri Khurana and other hon. Members who are sitting here must be aware that the assassination of Shrimati Gandhi was celebrated in Delhi, it was only then..(*Interruptions*)... You know some people...(*Interruptions*), Yes, I am telling the truth, they were dancing and celebrating the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Only then the feelings of the other community flared up and riots started.....

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: You were behind these riots.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You may ask Shri Khurana. You know nothing about Delhi. Kindly enquire from the citizens of Delhi, they know it. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to know about the happenings, he visited the affected places throughout the night, in spite of the fact that the dead body of his mother lay at her residence.

We do not say that Shri Advani and Shri Khurana remained unconcerned, they also took rounds of the streets and appealed to the people not to indulge in violent activities. Shri Rajiv Gandhi appealed to the people that they should shoot him first and only then they could kill the people of other community, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and other congress leaders also made similar appeals. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had called all the Chief Ministers and asked....(*Interruptions*) It pinches them when facts are revealed.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The people were shown on the television saying that assassination would be avenged by assassination...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You can realise it only when you lose one of your leaders. Kindly listen. If a father loses his son he is heart-broken, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not a small leader. She was a great leader, she was assassinated and her son kept on visiting the affected places throughout the night to appeal to the people to remain calm. Rather, he directed the Chief Ministers of all those States where riots started, to take strict action against the rioters. I myself witnessed all this as I was the Chief Minister of Haryana at that time...(*Interruptions*) You will also have to accept the truth. Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is aware of the circumstaces in which riots took place and also how the situation was controlled. What would be more shameful than levelling charges against the Congress party.

It is said that the Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh went to Punjab, we appreciate his gesture. It is also said that he visited the areas in an open jeep. What threat is there to him? He has uttered not even a single word against the terrorists earlier and even after he became the Prime Minister. He seems to have surrendered before them. What happened in Jammu and Kashmir is not a secret. Can a person do such a thing in the world. Are not daughters of others being killed daily, are not they being kidnapped? Who reached an agreement to get his daughter released in lieu of five terrorists? A number of Members are sitting here. The daughter of every Member is as dear to other Members and also to other citizens of the country as to himself. Is not a daughter or a son being killed everyday? Five terrorists were released for the sake of one daughter. A condition was agreed that the girl would be released only after they crossed the Indo-Pak border. They were provided a Government vehicle to cross the border and then only the girl was released. The hon. Minister's daughter and my own daughter are equally dear to me. But that does not mean that the national interest can be compromised for that. That incident boosted the morale of the terrorists. Everybody knows what is the prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.....Six killings took place when Shri Darbara Singh of the Congress Party was the Chief Minister and he immediately resigned. What is the prevailing situation in Punjab, not a single day ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): That is why you removed him from the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Because when killings take place and the Chief Minister is unable to control the situation, he must resign.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Bhajan Lalji, as you said, were the killings stopped within a minute? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Resignation was taken within a minute. I have talked of getting resignation and not of stopping killings....(*Interruptions*) ....Listen, what are

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you saying? You are not serious in this matter. After that, how the situation changed? Even then, it is said that again....(*Interruptions*) ..I will just tell you, what do you talk of the resignation. Your Government itself is the Government of resignations.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Does any single day pass when the issue of resignation is not discussed. One day the Deputy Prime Minister resigns, the other day the Prime Minister follows suit; one day Shri Arun Nehru resigns while the other day Shri Arif Mohammad Khan follows his footsteps and thus the process has been continuing. It would not be improper to call the present Government as the Government of resignations. Whose resignation you talk of? .....(*Interruptions*) ...I will tell you about that also...(*Interruptions*) ....Ask your leader from Haryana Shri Devi Lal how he maltreated the BJP. One of their leaders was dismissed and his belongings thrown out of the rest-house. Then he came to me and requested to do something to topple Shri Devi Lal. Thus we assisted him to remove Shri Devi Lal. Khuranaji knows everything. Ask him, you know nothing...(*Interruptions*) ....I defected only once in my life and I do not deny this. The people of this country know the circumstances under which I took that extreme step. Whether it was for power or....(*Interruptions*) ....The country knows this, but where do you stand....(*Interruptions*) There is a vast difference between the ideologies of R.S.S. and Bhartiya Jan Sangh on the one hand and the Janata Party on the other.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should address the chair...(*Interruptions*) .....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: What can I do when they interrupt?.....(*Interruptions*) ..... You say that from Janata Party emerged the BJP but where do you stand now.....(*Interruptions*) ....Devi Lal whom you consider your leader, has changed parties not once but 19 times.....(*Interruptions*) and Ch. Charan Singh changed parties 21 times .....(*Interruptions*) .....and Shri Madan Lal Khurana thrice.....(*Interruptions*) ....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): From Jan sangh emerged the Janata Party and from Janata Party emerged the BJP .....(*Interruptions*) .....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You address the Chair. If you do not address the Chair, you will not be able to make your points.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am reminding him because he forgets, the problem is that good memory is a must.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhajan Lalji, do not mind what he says.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Since you have a rural background, I may tell you that even a buffalo yearns for courtship after three months, but Shri Devi Lal has been changing parties every month...(*Interruptions*) ....I haven't said anything objectionable. I am telling you.....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, besides, the situation prevailing in Punjab, Assam.....(*Interruptions*)* Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonepat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everything else is all right, but he should withdraw that word.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: What have I said?.....(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister said that the situation there has become normal. what does he mean, by the

time normal? About 25-30 persons are killed daily in Punjab and 20-25 in Tammu and Kashmir and situation in the states of Assam, Tamil Nadu and west Bengal is equally bad. Earlier, only the innocent people used to be killed but now the Army, B.S.F. C.R.P. and Police posts are becoming targets of terrorist attacks. Today, the number of security personnel being killed is equal to that of civilians being killed. This has proud that the morale of terrorists has been enhanced (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhajan Lal comes from Haryana. He has some knowledge about the ground situation and that, he is presenting before the House. Therefore, please do not interrupt him. If you want to say something, you may speak after him you too will be given an opportunity to express your views. Mr. Bhajan Lal, I request you, not to respond to the queries being raised by hon. Members, doing the course of your speech. Please proceed with your speech and address the chair (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am addressing you, but when I hear a voice from that side, I am forced to look in that direction (*Interruptions*) Today the law and order situation in the country is worsening day by day, Now, the hon. Prime Minister is talking of conducting a Padyatra is Punjab, but it is not going to solve any problem, it is not going to bring about any change in the situation. Mere oratory is not going to prove helpful in any manner. It is action that matters. Some people say that terrorism can be brought to an end, if the problems between Punjab and Haryana are solved when I was the Chief Minister of Haryana, I did proposed that if peace can be brought about some how then we should not hesitate to create a state of 'Maha Punjab' by merging the existing states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. They never raised any questions about the sharing of waters of the Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal, or about the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab in lien of Abohar and Fazilka. However, the Union Government and Sant Longowal felt that a if possible, a way should be found out to solve this problem. Shri Rajiv Gandhi Convened meetings of the Parliamentary Party many a time and held parleys in order to find a solution for this long standing problem. Some people suggested that if could be solves, it a dialogue is initiated, if decisions are taken on the vexed issues of S.Y.L. Canal and the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab in lien of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana. The Rajiv-Longowal accord was signed order to solve the Punjab problem, but unfortunately, Sant Longowal, one of the Architects of this accord which was in the larger interests of Punjab, was shot dead within two months of signing it. What do they want? They want to balkanise this country, but who are they? Just a handful of people. No true Sikh can speak of Secession, but some misguided people are dancing to the tune of some foreign countries and by their utterances and trying to disintegrate the nation. Today, some people of the need to hold elections and initiate the democratic process, but when should we hold the elections? Only when peace is restored there, for if elections are held without normalising the situation there, terror would be unleased to such on extent that it would become to difficult for any civilized person, any good citizen to live there and exercise his franchise in fee and fair election. Not only this, the situation would worsen so much that it won't not be possible to hold any elections in future or to bring about any improvement in the situation. therefore, elections should not be help unit and unless normally is completely restored.

Along with this, the issue of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal is also there. It is an issue concerning the entire nation and not just the State of Haryana. Even the State of Rajasthan is concerned with the S.Y.L. Canal. Ninety per cent work on the canal project, which has already been provided with 300 crore rupees, by the Central Government, has been completed, but what do the terrorist do to stop its work? They have dried to disrupt the work by attacking thrice. Once they massacred 40 labourers, who were working on the canal. Then, the killed the S.D.O. (irrigation) and the Executive Engineer. About two months back, in Chandi-

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garh, they killed both the Chief Engineer and the Superintendent Engineer, who were incharge of the construction work on the canals. Barbaric acts are being committed in order to terrorize the people from working on the project. What does Shri Mann, who is an hon. Member of Parliament, say? He says that if Pakistan launches an attack on India, then they will attack the Indian Army, from the rear. I would like to know the Central Government's response to this utterance on the part of Shri Mann? What is it's stand? To date, the Union Government has not made a Statement against that person. Can there be a worse traitor than a person, who talks of attacking the Indian Army, from the rear? It is most unfortunate for the country that such persons have been elected by the people to represent them in Parliament. You are aware of the Circumstances in which these people were elected. The people were subjected to oppression and excesses, and were not allowed to exercise their franchise in free and fair manner. Shri Devi Lal was also contesting from there. In Ferozepur, he escaped from losing his deposit by a mere 3,000 votes, because people were not allowed to vote. You are probably aware of the conditions that have developed there. Therefore, the Government should take stringent action against those who talk of secession.

The issue of the S.Y.L. canal, which is the lifeline of both Haryana and the country, should be resolved as soon as possible. Punjab and Haryana are the two major States, which supply maximum foodgrains to the rest of the country. Today, while Punjab has abundant water, Haryana and Rajasthan are thirsty. Today, they don't allow construction work on the canal and they say that their first programme is fill the canal with earth. They don't have any objection if Pakistan benefits from the river waters of Punjab, but our own States of Haryana and Rajasthan should not benefit from it. Can there be anything worse than this? Therefore, this is an issue which needs to be given a serious thought. I don't want to beat about the bush, I just want to say that we should allocate more money for the Punjab Budget.

Alongwith this, I would like to make a submission that we should check terrorist activities with an iron hand, otherwise the country would disintegrate. Today the people of Punjab irrespective of their religious affiliations, are suffering from endless agony. No peace-loving citizen is safe in Punjab. What is the condition of Punjab now? What is the duty of this Government, under the present circumstances? At the time of assuming office, this Government had boasted that they would achieve a lot within thirty days, but nine months have passed since then and I would like to know what has this Government done? Even a child is delivered in nine months after conception. This Government assumed office nine months ago, but what action has it taken against the ever-increasing terrorist activities? Therefore, I request the Government to deal with terrorism firmly and take the S.Y.L. canal, work immediately under its control, and deploy the Army and complete the construction work on the canal in order to accelerate development in that region. I am laying emphasis on it, because it is an issue involving the entire nation and not just Haryana. Work on the S.Y.L. canal should be completed. So that the country doesn't face any kind of shortage of any thing. Thank you very much.

16.54 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, though this is the discussion on Punjab Budget, the whole gamut of the political situation in Punjab is also being discussed bacause in this Session we did not have the opportunity to discuss it and also in the coming two months before the next Session, we would not have any opportunity to discuss it.

This is a very unhappy situation that in this House for quite sometime we have been discussing the Punjab Budget. This is not the right place for doing that. The State repre-

sentatives of Punjab have to do it in their own House in a better way because they know the realities, the problems of the people of Punjab

Now we cannot help it because this is the compulsion of the situation and the mistake that the central Government at that time committed was by way of dissolving the elected State Government in Punjab We are now bearing that damage I request the Central Government to find out ways to rectify that mistake, if possible

While taking part in this debate on the Punjab Budget I would say that in the whole situation there is an economic factor It is not that where we have unemployment we have to have this kind of secessionist movement That is ruled out But the question is that where the vested interests, imperialists agencies and other kind of secessionist forces initiate this kind of movement, then the very reality is that we have a large number of unemployed youth who add fuel to the fire And her the question comes how we are going to take proper steps to ensure jobs to the unemployed youth those who are being diverted, taken away to their sides against the country by the anti national elements and all that On that the vital question would be to ensure jobs for the unemployed youth For that all kinds of economic activities are to be stepped up basing on two things mainly i e industrial development and the good agriculture that they have, to retain that and also to add to that I think, the Government is in the know of the demands of the Punjab people The kind of new initiatives that they have to take up in regard to setting up of industries and all that, they will keep in mind Then there are other projects in regard to agriculture and irrigation The river water question is a very serious question not only for Punjab but for other adjoining States like Haryana and Rajasthan But in that, the kind of delay that is going on is not at all welcome I remember that while taking part in the discussion on the Punjab Budget, Previously many times, not only I but other Members have suggested that the construction of Thein Dam is very important That has to be completed as soon as possible But it is going on and on Are we serious in really helping the people of Punjab? Now the question of SYL canal has come Every time we have demanded that there has to be proper allocation for its completion quickly Now the terrorists are up in arms to see that this canal is not further completed It is a very serious situation Posters are pasted all over rural areas in Punjab They have called upon the people—I do not know who will be responding to them—that they should come forward and fill it up Now it is a very serious kind of situation We have to take a very serious note of this and not delay the vital projects that are necessary for the economic development of Punjab

I know that Government has a certain plan to give jobs to the unemployed youth They have announced that they will be giving one lakh jobs to unemployed youth But we have to make a composite plan because by simple announcements we can't achieve that and we have to see what kind of industries we are going to take up The agro-based industries are very important for Punjab Then I have come to know that there is a suggestion from an expert committee and all that to set up a petro chemical complex in Punjab If there is a suggestion like that it should be taken up I am not saying that in a State where there is a secessionist movement you try to give them projects in order to appease the terrorists It is not like that You have to take up those things very seriously It is not that somebody will take up arms and demand certain things and then you give it

As a total plan for the development of the whole country we have to treat the development of Punjab Now there are other political questions These are very important if we are serious to solve the Punjab problem What happened to those three issues The Rajiv-Longowal Accord that was singed was welcomed by the whole nation On that basis, elections took place there Terrorists gave a call for boycotting the elections People did not listen to them They came out and voted en mass But what happened to the transfer

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

of Chandigarh to Punjab?

17.00 hrs

Are these non-issues? What happened to the question of the dispute in regard to river waters? I do not know why can't we even now refer this to a Commission or to Supreme Court. What happened to the territorial dispute? Have we forgotten all these things? But, these are the main democratic aspirations with which the solution of Punjab problem is linked. In regard to transfer of Chandigarh why don't you take a decision? I understand earlier there were some difficulties which stalled the transfer. But, these are technical points. In order to prove that the Government is sincere why don't you undertake the construction of a separate capital for Haryana. The transfer of Chandigarh earlier could take place—may be in two, three or four years. But with the construction of separate capital for Haryana, the people of Punjab would understand that Chandigarh would be transferred ultimately But as you did not do it, people thought that the Govt. was insincere and giving bluffs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab is linked to the transfer of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana. The transfer would take place simultaneously. If Punjab gets Chandigarh, then Haryana will get Fazilka and Abohar.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I am talking about the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. What you are referring to is, an altogether different issue.

[*English*]

Sir, these are accepted issues on which the solution of Punjab problem can be relied upon. Now, on these, I do not think that we have to run after this man or man for a solution of the problem. We have to rely on the people. Previously, many times we urged upon the Government to take unilateral decision on these matters and not to go after Mr. Mann or Mr. Badal or somebody else. It is not the way to finding a solution.

For the crisis of Punjab, I am sorry to say that Congress (I) has also a very big responsibility. In the same way Akalis are also responsible. Akali Dal's policy of mixing religion with politics has also contributed in the creation of havoc in Punjab. In order to assuage the feelings of sikh masses, we may regret sending of Army of Golden Temple, but, that is not enough. Then, you will also remember that before Army entry what was going on inside the temple. That has to be condemned also. The terrorists had taken shelter there and doing all sorts of obnoxious things from that holy place Now, anyone who demands an apology for entry an Army into the temple should also in strongest terms condemn that the terrorists were doing inside that holy place. We should not allow all these things to happen any more in Punjab.

Now, Sir, instead of running after this man or that man, what is really needed is to organise the people of Punjab. Despite all odds and investigations the people of Punjab. Despite all odds and investigations the people of Punjab are patriotic. They have contributed much more then ever before in the central pool or foodgrains. Their agricultural activities have not declined. That is increasing. They have not indulged in communalism at the mass level. There were attempts to divide them as Hindus and Sikhs. But, they remained united. Sir, I am not talking about other parties. But our party, the CPI(M) and the CPI (Left), we are all fighting against terrorists. On 27th of last month, 30000 people came to Boat Club and demanded a solution to the Punjab problem. People are dying from all parties, from our party, from other parties, but, the question really is not simply to die but to achieve a goal with these sacrifices. We are precisely doing that. We have to organise resistance. What happened to that Village Resistance Committees. I found on the television that some day some arms have been distributed. That is neces-

sary. How will people defend themselves if there are no Resistance Committees and their link with the Administration is not properly built up? What happened to the Advisory Committees at the State level? What happened to the Advisory Committee at the District level? Different political parties can be pooled together and they will have to be given some teeth so that they are doing. There are certain reports of excesses committed by the security forces. They are doing a very good job. I have all salutations for them. But the question is that when this kind of reports come, that only harms the interests of the country. So, we have to take that also seriously. Now, these Advisory Committees are very important. I also very much appreciate the attempt by this Government to call the Conference of Sarpanches at the lower level. At the lower level, people are very alert. They are willing to cooperate with the administration and the Government. They are willing to take part in the economic developmental process of Punjab. We have to pool together all these and then we will find that we have lot of grounds to really initiate people for fighting against terrorism. There are certain things in order to really psychologically understand the problem. What happened in 1984—the aftermath, the riots, the killings and all that took place. That was a very disastrous kind of thing that took place. But what happened to the culprits of those riots? Special Courts are set up but what is going on there, nobody knows. We have our television. We have our radio. Why cannot we seriously think that some trial that is going on there is shown to the people? Can some punishment, some conviction to some culprits not be awarded quickly? But nothing is happening. So, people think that we are not willing to really punish the culprits of 1984 riots. This is very important. In this context, I must say that the role of our media is awful and harmful to the interest of the country. People are resisting. There is one instance that the women of a village chased the terrorists and killed them or captured them. But did it find any mention, may be only one line mention? Has that been highlighted on our television? Television is with the Government. If this would be Prasar Bharati, I would move a motion to really supercede the Board of Prasar Bharati for not really highlighting the resistance in Punjab. But now it is with the Government. Terrorists are killing the people. How they are killing the people, has that been show in a manner that hatred is aroused? Now people think that it is a fight going on between some heroic people who have no care for their life. But do they have any sincere politics in them. Nothing. They are extorting money from the people, they are raping the mothers and sisters, they are killing people, and somebody is calling them freedom fighters. What kind of freedom are they fighting for? So, that hatred has to be aroused in the minds of the people. Our media is failing in that, I am sorry to say. Government should take note of this.

Then, Sir, there are certain other things. I strongly feel that the way this Government had started was very good. The visit of the Prime Minister to Amritsar was very good. It was necessary. He is going to undertake *pad-yatra*. I welcome it. Go there, talk to the people, mix with the people. That is the only way out. Don't bother about Badal or Mann or this or that. If you can carry people with you, all Badals and Manns will come to you. You do that. This is very important. But the initial enthusiasm, the initial response that you had thrown to the situation, that has been wasted in between. Now you really take initiative. No *ad hoc* policies can do. Whether elections will take place or not, it depends on whether peace is restored in Punjab or not. Elections cannot take place to embolden the terroristic elements and the people who are there outside, across the border. If the Lok Sabha elections helped the terrorists, that is over now. Now this kind of things cannot take place. But I would suggest that the mistake that you committed when the Assembly was dissolved and the Government was toppled, if you can rectify it by judicial processes, try to do it. This is very important and it would be good for the country and for the Government also. Are we seriously realising the fact which had been known to everybody in this country that the forces across the border of Pakistan—and their abettors the USA—are very much ac-

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

tive, still active to instigate the terrorists? We all know that. In the past, when a kind of settlement was about to reach, we heard that these people sent signals to their henchmen for indulging in large-scale massacre, that took place. Now, Sir, I raised this during the Zero Hour some days ago. The US Ambassador in India, Mr. Clark, paid a visit to Punjab from 6th to 10th August. I have to remind you that he must have much interest in our country, much more interest in Punjab and that was why the US Ambassador was to go over to Punjab, not the Chinese Ambassador or any other Ambassador. But the question is that we did not tell the Ambassador that he should not do anything that would encourage the terrorists. How is it that this Sikh Students Federation's Chairman was allowed to submit a Memorandum to Mr. Clark which demands 'Khalistan' and asked for the help of the US Government? Do, we have an authority in this country to keep an *eye on all these things?*

Now, there is another report which has appeared in the Indian Express on 10th August. Here I find that a caption: "Mr. Clark' to submit a Punjab Report". Now, this Ambassador will be submitting a report to Mr. Bush, the US President. How all these things are happening, I don't know? Here we have protagonists of Pakistan going and speaking to them and the Khalistan Council Chairman is sitting there. Now, earlier the terrorists and their mentors had sent the memorandum to the U.N.O. or somewhere or somebody had to go their by spending money to hand over the Memorandum. Now, the relievers are coming to Punjab. Now, I have taken a very serious notice of this and I demand a statement on this from the Government, though this is a Demand for Grants for Punjab, more of politics we are talking and least of finance. But the hon. Finance Minister know more about politics than finance and this is a Political Economy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At least you don't say this is neither of the two.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I know you are a political economist. You must tell us now how all these things are happening.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura, West) Sir, it was desirable that one of the Ministers from the Home Ministry should have been here to listen to the views of the Member, though he may not reply to the point raised.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, I must say to this Government that what was prevailing in Punjab was a hopeless situation. But with this new Government, I believe that there is some hope the way they started and if they seriously try to organise the people, consolidate the people's action against the terrorists and make the administration responsible to the people, then I believe that it may not take long time, it may not take more blood.

*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ch*oudhury, you have taken more than 20 minutes.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY. Then, Sir, I won't speak more.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. As those who spoke before me said, if only the representatives of the people at Punjab discuss the Punjab Budget, then, it would be an ideal Budget, but there are certain factors due to which the Punjab Budget is being discussed in New Delhi, instead of Punjab. Why is it so? Why has such a situation developed there? We should create such a conducive atmosphere that the Punjab Budget is discussed in Punjab itself, in Chandigarh. Is want to say it in clear cut terms before the House that at present the situation in Punjab is not conducive for holding elections for discussing the Punjab Budget in Chandigarh. I myself and my party doesn't support holding of elections in Punjab.

First of all, normally should be restored in Punjab There cannot be two opinion about the fact that the new Government has inherited the Punjab problem from the previous Government At the moment, Shri Bhajan Lal is not present in the house, perhaps, he has gone out somewhere otherwise, regarding his reference to Bhindranwale, I would have asked him another before 1980, was there any problem in Punjab, which could be termed as explosive? At the time of the formation of the 'Punjabi Suba, at the time when the movement for Maha Punjab was at its peak, a lot of hullabaloo was raised, but never was the situation as frightening as it is today Actually, the roots of the Punjab problem can be cracked back in 1980, when in 1979, the then Government, in order to bring the Janata Government to disrepute, made a clever move to create a destructive monster, however later on it proved to be a Frankenstein for the Congress Party itself They had nustured that monster to detained the Janata Government but the monster Bhindranawale, Sounded the death—bell for the Congress itself The Dal Khalsa was also created in 1979 It was set up in Chandigarh and you know very well, those, who met its expenses All this has come in the press and I don't want to expert them here What I want to say is that like the mythical Bhasmarura, who was bestomed power by Lord Shiva, to destroy anyone by merely touching him and who later on tried to apply it on the Lord himself, this Monster too, who was ruptured by the Congress and was empowered to dislodge the Janata Government, subsequently proved to be a Frankenstein and gobbled them us Just now it was said that he was a great saint I would not like to go into the question as to who gave him this name But Shri Bhajan Lal was saying that he had not allowed him to enter his areas But did not the same saint go on parading with guns and swords in Delhi under the very nose of the Government? He had gone to meet some people in Tihar jail fully armed whereas the rule is that no person can enter a jail with arms But he went there fully armed to meet Akali leaders after flouting all the rules and despite a warrant against his name Processions were taken out to welcome him in Delhi and he was greeted on G T Karnal road itself Did all this happen during Janata Dal rule? Now-a-days, Mr Mann is much talked about person But it were you who released him just before the elections This policy of appeasement is the basic cause of all the problems You have been adopting *adhoc* politics of appeasing and giving concessions As regards 1984 riots, perhaps Shri Bhajan Lal was in Haryana at that time Some steps were taken against Sikhs at that time which made them feel that they were second class citizens They were subjected to searches and humiliation and Shri Bhajan Lal had played a role in it This has created some sort of inferiority complex among the Sikhs and they have begun to think of themselves as aliens

Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I would not like to go into the old things But I would like to say to the new Government that it has made a very good beginning He went there s an open jeep and it was a good gesture to the people The Government should however make it explicit that it would talk to only those political personalities who are true to their words Otherwise, there are person who keep on charging every hour Sometimes the demand for Chandigarh is raised sometimes question of sharing of waters is raised Now they are demanding elections under the Supervision of U N O The persons who make such anti-national and seditious statements should be severely punished

Mr Deputy Speaker I would like to suggest that Mr Mann's membership of the House should be terminated because he is challenging the Parliament by saying that he would enter Parliament House on his own terms and conditions I would like to say that unless you take stringent action against such people nothing will improve So far, you have not terminated his membership According to the rules his membership should have been terminated as he has not attended the House for full six months I would like to suggest that he should be tried on charges of sedition It would not do if stern action is not take against him

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all we must tell Pakistan about the evidence of their hand in Kashmir and Punjab. We would have to warn Pakistan on this account. Secondly, the Government should declare in no uncertain terms that howsoever big a person may be, he would be treated as traitor if he challenges the unity and sovereignty of the country and asks for election in any particular state under the supervision of UNO. The Government must take clear stand on all such issues. It has taken one-sided decision to give some concessions. This is not good. I would like to say that such decisions should be taken collectively. It is not good for the country, if someone gives the impression that he alone is empowered to do so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the talks which I held with the people of Punjab and also those who are running the administration, I have gathered that if actions of the Government during the last 3-4 months are any indications then the Government has tipped Mr. Mann to be the next Chief Minister. This is the reason which must have dissuaded them from arresting him. Therefore, the Government must adopt a clear-cut and unambiguous policy on Punjab and make it public. The Government must not give any assurance to anyone or talk to someone who refuses to act under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The communal situation in Punjab is quite good despite the fact that many people have delivered communal speeches there. For this I would like to thank the people of Punjab. They should be taken into confidence and assurance should be given to them that the Government would protect them. I would like to reiterate that no election should be held in Punjab before normalcy returns to the State. Now that Shri Mann has made a statement saying that elections in Punjab should be held under U.N.O's supervision, the Government must rise to the occasion and declare that the Government would never bow before the terrorists and secessionists who are out to disintegrate the country by getting help from America and Pakistan. Such statements from the Government should not prove to be hollow one, but should be followed by swift action to demonstrate that the Government means business.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, half-an-hour discussion listed for today at 5.30 p.m. will be postponed to a future date. We will continue the debate on Punjab Budget.

There are many Members who want to speak on the Punjab Budget. May I request the Members who are coming from States other than Punjab to take a very little time and allow the Members mainly coming from Punjab to speak?

Shri Kamal Chaudhry.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last one week I had been preparing to make a speech on the Punjab Budget. I have reported more than 20 pages to speak here. But after hearing the Members here, at times, I get disheartened, or rather disgusted. Main aim of most of the speakers is mind slinging and trying to arouse the feelings of the people to fight.

I would just come down straight to the points that are needed for Punjab. It is possible to make congenial atmosphere in Punjab and hold elections. It is necessary and it is a must, if you want peace to return in Punjab, that the political process must start and people must have their own Government and not a Governor imposed by the Centre. The atmosphere was congenial last year. We did hold elections in Punjab. There is one member from Punjab who is a member of the Cabinet today sitting on the Treasury Benches. You ask him whether it was possible to hold elections in Punjab or not. Even today, it is possible. I have been saying so for the last 2-1/2 years. They are saying that there is a possibility that the terrorists will come up and they will rule the State. We have ourselves played gimmicks trying to impose someone or the other in Punjab

because no party in Punjab today feels that it is capable of ruling the state and that it has the leader worth the name to rule Punjab. It is a matter of shame that the political people have been reduced to dust by these political gimmicks.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who played the gimmicks?

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: I can reply to you in plenty but I would not indulge in this.

As far as the utterances of people are concerned, whether it is Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann or Kamal Chaudhry or Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh or Shri Rajiv Gandhi or Shri Atinder Pal Singh, any one who talks of secessionism, and who is anti-national, does not have a right to live. Let me make it clear. He should be eliminated. if there is need, we must make laws and amendments. But unfortunately we are encouraging such elements.

What is needed in Punjab is just 12 Deputy Commissioners, just 12 Senior Superintendents of Police who are strong, clean and who mean business. I had suggested this years back and I remember I had even mentioned that the Government should try younger officers. I remember that the Director General of Police at that time laughed and said that it was not be possible. But I felt happy that he did try junior and young officers in the Police who had manned these districts and it was successful. It was possible to contain terrorism. But time and again I hear from the senior officers that some corrupt officers have to be allowed to continue because they are fighting terrorism. They are allowed to fill up their tummy with lot of money. It will not be out of place if I mention that one Director-General of Police told me that the SSP in Hoshiarpur, is corrupt that his wife, sits with her *pallu* open, asking for money from people. I just laughed and asked him "What action is he going to take?" Later, this Officer was promoted and I was told that his record is clean. That is shame on administration. What action has been take against these corrupt officers till date? Can you name one officer or bureaucrat? It is a matter of shame. Nothing has been done on this. I will urge and request the Government and plead with this Government "Don't listen to all these things. It is possible to have a congenial atmosphere in Punjab and have elections." I will appeal to all parties. I have spoken to most of the people in Punjab. I have spoken to all parties and to all senior leaders. They agree with me that it is possible for nationalist forces to get together against anti-national forces and hold elections and that nationalist forces will win. There is a chance that some 5 or 10 or 15 or 20 terrorists who are militants and who have different wives might win. Let them come to the table and discuss their problems. Let them discuss what is there in their minds. Time and again, most o the senior leaders in the last five years have maintained that a terrorist should not to be spoken to, a man who does not accept your Constitution, a man who has a weapon in his hand and wants to kill you. I urge this nation to talk to such youth who has some problem in his mind. That does not mean that you have to accept what he says but at least hear him, listen to him. I have spoken to hundreds of such youth who have turned militants in front of my eyes, some of them who are militants today. They have even gone to Pakistan and some of those who have returned from there wanted to come back to normal life. Some of them were even helped in Hoshiarpur District to be put back on the rails. But these people must be spoken to. Since we are speaking on the Budget, I would like to mention that under the Demands for Grants under Sl. No. 12, under the Ministry of Home Affairs & Justice this amount of Rs. 118,10,02,000 in the Revenue Account and Rs. 5 crores in the Capital account is excess and it be reduced. This amount should be spent for the development of Punjab.

As far as Hoshiarpur is concerned, I would request that the two canals viz. Shah Nahar and Khandi Canal should be completed. Hardly anything has been done so far on them. Only a few metres are prepared each year. I would request that money be allotted for these canals. Within one year

[Sh. Kamal Chaudhry]

itself, these two canals should be completed.

Then, the Pepsi Foods Private Limited Factory is at Zahura. Presently, this factory has been closed down. It is supposed process to take only tomatoes. I would request that this facility be extended to *kinnoo santra malata* etc.

Next, I come to roads. The roads, especially the village roads must be resurfaced, metalled. I had suggested about four-and-as-half years ago that the small cause ways which are there in hundreds in Hoshiarpur should not be bridged but cause-ways be made. I was shocked to see that one of the engineers laughed at me in year 1986 on these suggestions. This was experimented later and these culverts were made and about three or four of them are doing pretty well and are as cheap as one-fourth or one-tenth of the total cost. I would request that these cause ways be made on the same village roads which are absolutely muddy and not all-weather roads.

With these words, I once again plead with the Government not to try the other gimmick that we are hearing i.e. it is wanting to revive the Assembly and impose somebody on the people. It will be revolted by the people of Punjab. Once again, I appeal to the whole House to get together and help each other in solving this problem of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and other States.

[*Translation*] 703-15

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH (Patiala) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, I am delivering my maiden speech and I hope that the House would listen to the voice of this elected representive from Punjab. The members belonging to the B.J.P. as well as the Congress have expressed their apprehensions and misgivings. The entire nation has same sort of prejudice against the Sikhs.

First of all, I would like to tell the entire nation through this House that if you are really worried about the happenings in Punjab, you should give up all your prejudices and predilections. You should think, as Shri Khurana has also suggested, over the genesis of the Punjab problem. I would like to gain the trust of the entire house and the nation and request that the Punjab crisis should be seen and understood in the proper perspective. I would like to clarify that unless the promises made to Punjab in 1947 are fulfilled, there can be no solution to Punjab problem. The present crisis cannot be overcome by holding elections to the Assembly or by scrapping TADA, chaning police or civil administration and by setting up special courts, I would like to clarify that these are not the demands of Punjab. This problem has been created due to the wrong policies of the Government and the Government itself would have to solve it. The real demands of Punjab are different from these demands. We would have to ponder seriously over them.

I would like to take you to pre 1947 days and draw your attention towards the statements made by the leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar and the debates of the Constituent Assembly. Unless those demands are fulfilled, there can be no solution to Punjab problem. Today there is no family in any of 12,687 villages of Punjab of which one or the other Sikh member has not been killed by the police and there is no family which is not affected by the killings in Punjab. I am myself an evidence to all this. There was no registered case against me prior to my arrest. But the Congress Government announced a reward of Rs. 5 lakh on me. It was extremely shameless. Then, at least Rs. 3.75 crore were spent through S.I.T. to arrest me. After are arrest, these cases were withdrawn despite my request that I should be tried so that the truth is revealed to the nation. Mine is not an isolated case of this kind. Every youth of Punjab is the victim of such prosecution and maltreatment. My entire skeleton is shaken and rendered weak. The doctors in the Annexe are not prepared to issue the medical report out of fear of the Government. They tell me only verbally that all the cells of your things

are dead, that you have a fracture in your head and a haemrrhage in the head and that the third bone of your chest has slopped. Even these days, sometimes, half of my body becomes senseless. I have a fracture in my leg and no one is prepared to write it in the medical report. (*Interruptions*) Everyone else is given a medical report. I was not given any treatment in the jail. I am not putting across just my case. It is the case of every youth of Punjab. You should gather the messages of such incidents. You should also feel the sentiments created by such incidents. I would ask whether such sentiments are good for the unity of the nation?

Now, I would like to draw your attention toward the resolution moved by the Congress party in 1929 at the Lahore Session. It reads as follows" the Congress will never accept a constitution which is not acceptable to the Sikhs". The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929. This was the pledge that Mahatma Gandhi reiterated in his edito rial in the 'Young-India' dated 16 March 1931. I have got with me the documentary proof of everything I say in this House and anybody who has any doubt about it can see it for himself. Such type of resolutions were again passed by the congress in 1939. The Congress Party had itself handed over the same resolution to the crisps Commission when it came to India in 1942 and it is recorded on page 318 of the debate of Constituent Assembly. Then came the Cabinet Mission recommendations. In its recommendations the Cabinet Mission recorded in Para 18 on 16th May 1940 that three nationalities were recognised in India—first the Muslims, second the Sikhs and third, general. The word 'Hindu' has nowhere been used in it. It has been elaborated *therein the that all those people who neither* fall under the category of Sikhs nor that of Muslims be included in the general category. The Cabinet Mission says:

[*English*]

> "We think that for these purposes it is sufficient to recognise only three main communities in India General, Muslim and Sikh. The "General" community includes all persons who are not Muslims or Sikhs."

In Para 15 it is said:

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell the house with considerable seriousness and stress the reason why Punjab problem became a burning issue.

[*English*]

"We recommend that the Constitution should take the following basic form:—

There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications..."

[*Translation*]

These three subjects have been enlisted for the Union of India. It further says that:

[*English*]

"...and shall have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects."

[*Translation*]

The Centre Government was given financial powers with regard to these three subjects. Para No. 2 says that:—

[*English*]

"Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives and voting of each of the two major communities..."

In para 6 it is said:

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"The Constitution of the Union and of the groups should contain a provision whereby any Province could by a majority vote of its legislative Assembly call for a reconsideration of the terms of the Constitution yearly intervals thereafter."

[*Translation*]

These provisions made in the Constituent Assembly through voting as well but they were not fulfilled. Under these provisions, it was promised that every State would have its separate constitution but this promise was not fulfilled. The Muslim league accepted these recommendations but the Sikhs were not satisfied with them and they rejected them. But the moment the Congress accepted these recommendations, the Muslim League rejected them the next day after passing a resolution to this effect because they thought that they would definitely be defeated by this. Thereafter, sikhs also rejected these recommendations. Pandit Nehru issued a statement, in his individual capacity on 7th July, 1946 on the eve of the annual session of the Congress party in Calcutta. Anybody who has any doubts can see the photo copy of the front page of the 'Statesman' dated 7th July, 1946 lying with me.

[*English*]

"The brave Sikhs of Punjab are entitled to special consideration. I see nothing wrong in an area and a set up in North wherein the Sikhs can also experience the flow of freedom."

[*Translation*]

Pandit Nehru made this promise to the Sikhs and immediately after that rejected the Cabinet Mission and all its recommendations. In keeping with this very promise the Congress passed its own resolution on 27th and 29th of July, 1947. Dr. Sitaramaiah has recorded it in his "History of Congress," The Congress party and the whole Hose can see this for itself. This pledge to the Sikhs was again reiterated in the constituent Assembly. In the Constituent Assembly Debate, Page 754 it is recorded:

[*English*]

"Congress will give them all possible support, removing their legitimate grievances and in securing adequate safeguards for the protection of their just rights."

[*Translation*]

On behalf of the same party, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru submitted a resolution, on 13-12-1946, called as 'Objectives Resolution' in its annual Conference which came to be known as a milestone in the achievement of India's independence. This Objectives Resolution was published in the form of a separate booklet in the Constituent Assembly. I would like to repeat the words that were used in the objectives Resolution, particularly, with regard to sikhs. Kindly have a deep insight and perception of every word. It says:

[*English*]

> "The Resolution that I am placing before you is in the nature of a pledge. It has been drafted after mature deliberation and efforts have been made to avoid controversy. I do not think this Resolution contains anything which was outside the limitations laid down by the British Cabinet or anything which may be disagreeable to any Indian".
>
> I beg to move:
>
> "(1) This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance, a Constitution;
>
> (3) Wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Consti-

tution, shall posses and retain the status of autonomous units together with residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of Government and administration gave and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union or as are implied in the Union or resulting therefor."

[*Translation*]

While moving the resolution he said:

[*English*]

"It is a Resolution and yet, it is something much more than a Resolution. It is a Declaration. it is a firm resolve. It is a pledge and an undertaking and it is for all of us, I hope, a dedication. And I wish this House, if I may say so, respectfully, should consider this Resolution not in a spirit of narrow legal wording, but rather to look at the spirit behind the resolution. This Resolution, let it not be done in the formal way by the raising of hands, but much more solemnly by all of us standing up and thus taking this pledge anew."

[*Translation*]

This is what was said by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with regard to the States in his Objectives Resolution that was published on behalf of the Constituent Assembly. Pandit Nehru reiterated the same once again in Para 1 of page 14 of the Debate. This pledge was made by each and every member of the Constituent Assembly and Dr. Rajendra Prasad while favouring this resolution had passed the same resolution once again which can be seen on page 23 of volume II of the Constituent Assembly Debate. At the time of the declaration of India's independence, the Congress through a resolution, again assured the Sikhs on 8th March 1947:

[*English*]

"The Working Committee will keep in close touch with the representatives of the Sikhs and other groups concerned with a view to cooperate with them in the steps that may have to be taken in safeguarding their interests."

[*Translation*]

The British scheme was submitted on 3rd June, 1947. In that scheme the Sikhs of Punjab while forwarding their demands wanted Punjab to be divided into two parts. both autonomous and sovereign. The Congress party favoured the scheme. Iyengar Committee was set up on behalf of the Constituent Assembly. Besides Pandit Nehru, People like V.B. Patel, Jairam Dass Daulat Ram, Gopalaswamy Iyengar, V. Krishnamachari, V. Paratapi Sitaramaiah, A. Krishnamachari etc. were also associated with this resolution on 17th April, 1947...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Atinder Pal Singh, this being your maidan speech, I did not want to disturb you but you have already spoken for nearly 20 minutes and you have to speak on the Budget also.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is my maiden speech. it is the tradition of the House that at the time of maiden speech, a Member is given the right to freedom of speech and expression. With full regards, I...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How more time do you need?

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take 10 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall sit till S. Atinder Pal Singh concludes his speech.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Thank you. The Iyengar Committee in its report, to which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also has appended his signatures, has candidly recommended to entrust three subjects to the Centre—the first being the Defence, the Second Foreign Affairs and the third, Communications. The

[S. Atinder Pal Singh]

Iyengar Committee in its report said that the power of financing all the three subjects should be vested in the Central Government. The same Iyengar Committee has said in its report that the States would have their own separate constitutions. A chapter on Union constitution from Page 141 to 152 has been published in B.N. Rao's book. In its Sixth chapter, from Page 97 to 140, the model of the Constitution has been published. Vide Page 141 to 152, this Committee suggested the provision of separate constitution for the States in the constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly reconstituted the Union Power Committee. It submitted its report on 13.12.1946. In this report also

[*English*]

(a) Defence, (b) Foreign Affairs, (c) Communications, and (d) the powers to raise the finance required for the union subjects

[*Translation*]

were included. The Power committee submitted its report with regard to all the three subjects. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very regretful that as soon as we achieved independence, the Congress Party, the leaders of the country and the administration, all suodenly changed their attitudes to that of enmity towards the sikhs, the first example of which can be traced to the circular issued by the Governor, Shri Chandu Lal Trivedi on 10th October, 1947. It resulted in the martyrdom of 45 thousand sikhs and a loss of life and property, including the immovable property worth Rs. 95000 crore. They were migrating to India as refugees. They had decided to identify and merge themselves with India and made sacrifices to keep the country's unity and integrity intact. However, on 10-10-47, Shri Chandu Lal Trivedi, through a circular issued by him, termed the Sikh community as a criminal community, those very sikhs who had come to India after having lost everything they had.

18.00 hrs.

The circular further says that a close watch needs to be kept on them. As Shri Madan Lal Khurana has said the genesis of the Punjab. Problem has to be traced and the nation told about it in clear terms. I would like to know whether the country is ready to honour the assurances given to the Sikh Community. Most humbly, I want to bring out the truth before the House. After the resolution regarding partition, the country was divided into Hindustan and Pakistan. In the Legislative Assembly of independent Pakistan, 17 Hindu leaders accepted the constitution of Pakistan as drafted by the Constituent Assembly and put their signatures on it. Not a single Sikh was among those signatories. This is a matter of shame for this nation that Shri Bhim Sain Sachhar, one of the signatories, was appointed the first Chief Minister of Punjab and later on he was appointed as a Governor. Other signatory Shri Satyendra Narayan Sanyal was appointed a Judge of the High Court and there was another signatory Lala Avtar Narain Gujral whose son is a Minister in the present Council of Ministers. You can go through the debates of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and can see their signatures in the first Constitution Report of Pakistan. So their country has honoured the traitors but on the other hand you brand the Sikhs as traitors inspite of the fact that this sacrificed everthing. I want to ask a question whether this country accepts the Sikhs or not? The Sikhs were disgraced after the operation Blue-Star. The people of Punjab were not ready for that. The nation will have to restore their dignity with all humility. I want to ask as to why cann't the Khalistan, Sikhistan or whatever name you may like to give it, be formed for the Sikhs in this country as promised by Pandit Nehru, when autonomy can be provided to the Gorkha-land Liberation Organisation, Nagaland can be given to the Nagas, Mizoram to the Mizos, Rajasthan to the Rajputs and Maharashtra to the Marathas. We are looked at with suspicion despite the fact that we have been constitutionally elected as Members of Parliament. It clearly shows that this country is still not ready to accept the

people of Punjab. Please raise yourself above this prejudice. Silence is observed in this House to mourn the death of one or two persons killed in a rail accident or a riot. I want to ask as to why did not this House observe silence to mourn victims of 1984 riots and the operation Bluestar? with due respect to the house and by keeping full faith in this country, I want to move a resolution in the house that to minutes' silence be observed to demonstrate the nations' trust in the people of Punjab. I want to ask as to why cann't the Khalistan Liberation Organisation or the Sikhistan Liberation Organisation be constitutionally registered under the Election Commission in this country, when such a provision can be made for the Gorkahaland Organisation? Why do you detest the Sikhs after all? I am ready for a open national debate on this issue. I ask you go give an instance, if there is any breach of faith on the part of Sikhs. I can present documentary proof in support of all that I have said. I have already quote the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this regard.

Now, after quoting the words of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi, I shall pay many thanks to you for allotting me time to speak. While delivering a discourse in Sheesh Ganj Gurudwara on 22nd March, 1931, Mahatama Gandhi made a promise to the Sikhs and said, "Why do not you believe the Congress, if it betrays you later on, you can deal with them since you have 'kripan' in your hand. I shall be at the forefront with you." Mind the very word' Kirpan'. Today, the people of Punjab are acting upon the words of Mahatma Gandhi. They are called terrorists today as they are acting upon the words of the Father of the Nation. But I think, in a way, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi is being called a terrorist, not the people of Punjab. Listen what has been written in this editorial of "Young India" dated 5 March, 1931. Mahatma Gandhi's own Newspaper. I am reading its photocopy which I have with me. I would like to repeat the very words which Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar used in his promise. I beg your pardon as I feel a bit of problem in reading it. These are the words of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar which he used on 25 November, 1947, in the Constituent Assembly. He said, "Dear countrymen, the minorities have reposed their trust in you, so you should not commit a mistake of betraying your trustees because its result will be very grave because minorities are explosive power which if explodes will shatter the structure of the whole country. The very history of Europe is a dreadful example of it." Today, we see the very words of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru coming true in Punjab. In the end I would like to quote the words of Shri K.C. Jodh, General Secretary of All Subai Conference which he used in a letter written to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on 28th July, 1956. In his letter, Shri K.C. Jodh put a question to Pandit Nehru, "Should we trust the Sikhs because the Punjab issue, in fact, is an issue of faith?" He further said, " the Sikhs should constitute their separate sovereign state if the Hindus to not trust them, and the history will lead us to this conclusion ultimately. Therefore, should we trust them"? Sir, through you, I would like to express my feelings in the following words:

"Jab Bhi Watan Ko Lahoo Ki Zaroorat Pari,
Sabse Pahle Gardan Hamari Hi Kati.
Hum Kathe Hain Yeh Aahle Watan, Ki Watan
Hamara Hai Tumhara Nahin."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir we have an equal claim over this country as you have. We also need respect and we want to live in this country in accordance with the promises that were made in the Constituent Assembly. We want to have our own state in this country and this demand should be accepted by you. Khalistan or Sikhistan whatever name you may like to give, should be formed on the very lines on which Marathwara for the Marathas, Rajasthan for the Rajputs, Nagaland for the Nagas and Mizoram for the Mizos exist in this country. I invite the whole country for an open debate on this issue. In this regard, I would like to tell all Political Parties that every person of Punjab wants Punjab grievances to be removed. Let me tell you that there is no other issue in Punjab

except the issue of distrust. With these words I conclude my speech and express my thanks to you.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

16.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 4, 1990/Bhadra 13, 1912 (Saka)

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